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# SATURDAY NIGHT

AUGUST 26, 1944

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

**THE FRONT PAGE**

# What Sort of End to War?

WITH the reconquest of the robot coast by attack from the rear, which can hardly now be very far in the future, the power of Germany to cause any grave damage to her enemies will have come to an end. At the same time the power of those enemies to cause damage to Germany, which has been vast and growing ever since we attained the mastery of the air, will have become practically unlimited. No serious military commentator maintains now that Germany can keep up a prolonged resistance to the progress of enemy forces towards and into her own territories.

The closing weeks of a war, the weeks in which it is clear that the enemy can no longer achieve any purpose by continued fighting but cannot bring himself to surrender, are inevitably and profoundly tragic. The continued slaughter of brave men, on both sides, seems purposeless and unnecessary. Voices begin to be heard calling for a relaxing of the terms of surrender in order that the enemy may be persuaded to lay down his arms sooner. They are already heard in Canada and the United States—not so clearly in Great Britain. They are the voices of appeasement, which have been silent during the long years in which there could have been no appeasement of our victorious enemies except by our own surrender, which they did not dare to advocate. They are as wrong and misleading now as at any of the times when they have cried "Peace, peace" when there was no peace and could not be any except at the sacrifice of all justice.

## An Effectual End

THERE is not a soul among the Canadian people who does not yearn for the earliest possible end to this conflict. But there is not a wise and considering mind among the Canadian people who does not yearn for an effectual end more than for an early end. The German people began this war, not their enemies. The German people have carried on this war with methods of unspeakable barbarity—employed, it is true, more against peoples to the east of them than against peoples to the west, but these peoples to the east are our allies and fellow-fighters and fellow-sufferers. The German people are not convinced of the immorality of their proceedings, and if we connive at those proceedings by letting them go unpunished they will not be convinced that even we are convinced of their immorality. There will be no effectual end to the war if we write off the German crimes as something to be forgiven and forgotten while still unpunished.

The German people are quarrelling among themselves. But they are not quarrelling about the morality of their recent courses; they are quarrelling merely about their wisdom. They cannot quarrel about their morality; nobody in Germany is entitled to question it; nobody in Germany raised a voice against those courses when they began. One of the horrible consequences of accepting a totalitarian regime—and the Germans did accept it, practically without resistance—is that nobody has the right to protest against the actions of that regime. There can be no liberal regime in Germany for many years to come, because there is nobody in Germany (except perhaps a few wretched victims in concentration camps) who stood up for liberal principles after 1933. The idea that there can be a satisfactory government in Germany with which to negotiate a peace is sheer fantasy. What may emerge after a long period of occupation, and of repatriation of exiles, we cannot tell. Meanwhile, what is essential is that Germans should cease to resist the establishment of *our* authority in Germany, as being the only authority which we can at present tolerate there.

No ending to the war could be more satisfactory than a struggle to the death between the Nazi party and the Junker officers. If that struggle leaves nobody with whom the United Nations can negotiate, they can always march in without negotiating. "Unconditional surrender" can be made by a field marshal for his army, by a colonel for his regiment, by a lieutenant or a sergeant for his platoon. If it is suggested that this process is going to involve the making of too many prisoners of war, we would point out that it also involves the freeing of a million French prisoners of war now in Germany, who would no doubt be delighted to do a little guarding of German prisoners for a change. The prison camps are all ready.

**After helping push the Boche from North Africa and fighting alongside Allied armies in Italy, these French tanks and troops are heading northward from Mediterranean beachheads to drive the foe from the soil of France itself. Behind the German lines, well-organized Maquis forces have risen in open warfare and are aiding the invaders to free large sections of the homeland.**

## Living Pro Tem

THESE last five years are regarded by most Canadians as a parenthesis; a foolish diversion from the normal course of living. As if peace and individual freedom were normal! Most people and associations have been in a state of suspense, hating today, and yearning after tomorrow. The war, to them, has been a mere inconvenience; a flat tire on the highway of Progress, with shortages, priorities, regulations, special taxes and war-loans buzzing about like mosquitoes and black flies.

But there's no parenthesis in life. Five years is five years, with opportunity for thinking and doing. And people are just "standing around", waiting for something or other; they hardly know what. Educationists, churchmen, politicians, business men are, they say, planning for peace. What do they mean?

If they are looking for a return of the peace that used to be they are likely to be disappointed. Destruction on an epic scale has raged unhindered, and not of material things only. Spiritual, political and economic formulas are also buried in masses of rubble. People close to the sound of the guns are thinking in a new way, wondering at the idle chatter of folk who have not smelled powder. Truly many of us sheltered folk have had deep personal griefs, but we have lived, withal, in steady security. And what can we know or imagine of the future when we can't visualize the present?

Is the war a romantic show to be revealed in books and pictures for the entertainment of this Continent? Some may think so. But the men who have marched with Montgomery, or sailed the seas and the upper airs, come home tight-lipped and chill of eye. They know that it's a revolution, a turning upside-down of all human, community and national ideas. There are no more axioms of conduct and government; only doubtful postulates. So perhaps planning for Now is the only planning worth while, for the Now is all we have.

And at that, the Now that is now upon us is going one of the most difficult that the human race has ever had to deal with, and will need more than human wisdom.

## Forests and Future

EVERYBODY has his own ideas on the ways in which post-war security in Canada can be planned. Teachers think that it all depends on reforms of the educational system. Mr. Slaght and Mr. McGeer think it has a lot to do with banking. The Church of England agrees with Mr. Harold Laski that without a revival of faith the "brave new world" will remain illusory. What are the views of the Canadian Forestry Association?

They say that, since without full employment there can be no prosperity, and since we obtain more employment from our huge areas of timberland than from any other source except agriculture, we will be sunk unless we pay much more attention to the problem of Forest Protection. On nearly sixty percent of Canada's

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## NAME IN THE NEWS

# U.S. Military Man Is a Sort of Ambassador in Our North-west

### By COROLYN COX

PERHAPS "Operating Ambassador in Extraordinary" would be a better description of Col. F. S. Strong than the title he bears. He has come to Canada as Commanding Officer, Northwest Service Command. Now that United States operations in Alaska have been coordinated under Alaska Command, that means the U.S. has an entire "command" on Canadian territory, covering Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon, with headquarters in Edmonton.

His is an army not of invasion, but of co-operation. Our big neighbor has taken on a big job on Canadian territory, a job commensurate not with our eleven million inhabitants, but on a scale with her 130 millions. The emergency epic is closed, the Alaska Highway shoved through. The steady day by day personal contacts between our citizens and Col. Strong and the thousands of men working under him are bound to constitute an important chapter in Canadian-American relations as lived, rather than as described on paper. Not rhetoric but practical understanding builds its solid foundation.

You could hardly hope to find a man better qualified to make a success both of his strenuous administrative task and his subtler international responsibility than Col. Strong. His military career has produced a finely disciplined and competent officer. During the break in his army service, he lived a full, active business life right on our border, 'round Detroit. Canadians both like him and respect his capacity. His quick understanding of us and continual courtesy and elasticity in dealing with our nationals has already made him a welcome arrival on the stirring, boiling scene of our western activity.

Col. Strong is 57, son of an army man who was Commandant of Michigan Military Academy at the time the Colonel was born in Orchard Lake, Mich., and a Major General in the last war. Col. Strong was able to go to Michigan Military Academy as a day pupil, living with the Commandant, entered West Point in 1906.

## First in His Year

When you emerge from West Point, your standing in your class directly affects your future career, since the top scholars get the first choice of vacancies in the various services. Col. Strong was number one in his year, elected the Engineers as his service.

Post - graduate experience for Strong was first a year including engineer work on the Mississippi River, then six months on the Panama Canal, still a-building, followed by a turn on Ohio River Control. After that he was sent to Washington for more study, at the Army Engineering School. Today this part of an officer's training is accomplished by inserting the young men in Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cornell, or other Universities, which Col. Strong thinks gives them not only the best of technical instruction, but invaluable civilian contacts.

Next phase of experience was to be assigned to engineering troops as a Second Lieutenant, on garrison duty in Washington; in this capacity he learned to handle enlisted men in the execution of routine military duty.

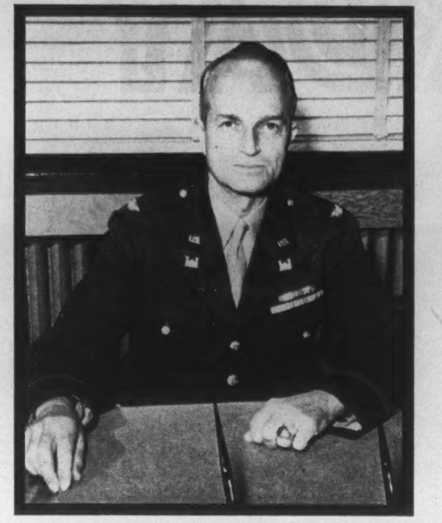
Instructing Cadets at West Point tied Col. Strong down from 1914 to 1918 on the usual four year term. He managed, however, to escape before hostilities ended in France, went overseas with the Fifth Engineers, landing in Brest, proceeding to the billeting post of Ancy-le-Franc. He was sent to the Second Division as it moved up for the St. Mihiel drive under General Le Jeune. Back after that show, the Second Division joining the Fourth French Army, Strong next saw service in the Champagne. Later he took command of the 116th Engineers. When this outfit went home in January, 1919, Strong was left behind, assigned to the job of keeping the roads in order for the First Army.

## Back to the Army

Soon after he got home in the summer of 1919, Strong resigned from the army, returned to Michigan to go into business. He went into land development around Detroit, later spent a year and a half 'round Chicago as Vice-President of the Indiana Limestone Co. In 1927 he returned to Detroit, joined the Booth Investment Co. concerning itself with real estate.

It was the current world emergency that brought Strong back into the army. He was commissioned in the Reserves in June of 1941, called to active duty as Constructing Quartermaster for the 4th Zone, with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga. The U.S. Army, like our own, has seen radical reorganizations and shiftings of services from one branch to the other. Today Col. Strong wears the famous "castles" on his lapels, indicating that construction operations are again in the Engineers, instead of the Quartermaster's Department. Engineering remains engineering, wherever you classify it. Half a billion dollars worth of camps, depots, munitions plants and other oddments was the construction project going on in Zone 4.

Next job they gave him was in the G-4 Division, General Staff, Washington, directing construction and real estate activities. Later he became Chief of the Operations Branch, Construction Division, Office of the Chief of Engineers; in other words, his task was to see that the construction program went on. He held that job from '42 to '43, when he was sent out to India. His post there was Chief Engineer, Services of Supplies, for the China-Burma-India theatre.



Colonel F. S. Strong, U.S.

Col. Strong was particularly enthusiastic about progress in India, felt he was getting his end of the show nicely going, achieving a hand-picked set of officers, able to give a good account of themselves. While back on a special mission in August, 1943, he attended the Quebec Conference. He flew over the famous "Hump" a couple of times from India, over the Burma Hills. Then came an enforced break in service, time out in hospital for an operation and three or four months altogether to get back in shape for active service again. What he got when he reappeared for duty was not India but Edmonton!

As C.O. of the Northwest Service Forces in North-West Canada, Col. Strong has four main responsibilities. First is to supply the Alaska Wing of the Air Transport Command. Secondly, he takes on the Alaska Highway, completing construction details, expecting to finish its famous bridges this summer. Thirdly, he must administer the Canol Project, which the army has commissioned Standard Oil of California to operate. Col. Strong thinks this project is a great accomplishment, and demonstrates the feasibility of opening up resources in the north country. It was a bit like doing the impossible.

## Operates a Railway

Lastly, his Service operates the White Pass and Yukon Railway, which the U.S. Army has leased from its owners. Personnel and rolling stock come from the U.S. This most fascinating of Canadian railways meanders up from Skagway to Whitehorse, is the pet of bushmen of the north and now of all Americans who enter the field. The work this tiny, old-fashioned transportation system has accomplished in time of our need has made everybody respect the little line, as it were, pat it on the back with an indulgent smile.

General policy of the U.S. at this point is to pull out of Canada all of its personnel that can be replaced by Canadian nationals without upsetting our manpower program. This will mean, among other things, stationing family units of Canadians at each of the service stations along the Canadian stretch of the Alaska Highway.

Brig. Gen. William Morris Hoge, Commanding Officer of the Alaska Highway project at its inception, showed sound judgment in "puddle jumping" all over the territory, seeking the experience and advice of old timers, trappers and early bush fliers. Col. Strong, today inheriting the completed highway and gasoline refining and distribution project known as Canol, takes over a psychologically more different period, when the adventure is over; cleaning up operations have still to be done, men long away from home become restless and critical, Canadians, whose controlled wages often haven't reached a quarter the remuneration received by some Americans, become touchy and cynical. Col. Strong, wise, sound, tolerant and kindly, combines determination with a sense of humor. The whole crowd at Northwest Command seem able to see the other fellow's point of view, to laugh together *with* us over the foibles of both ourselves and themselves. Realistic appraisal of the situation indicates that smooth and happy relations far beyond anything you could reasonably expect of two such independent tribes as Americans and Canadians has indeed been achieved in our humming, buzzing, tumultuous North-West.

**Dr. Cyril Garbett, sixty-nine-year-old Archbishop of York, who in the past year has made flying visits to Moscow and America, took to the roads on foot when he made pastoral visits round his diocese recently. Dr. Garbett held prayer meetings as he came to villages and hamlets.**

## DEAR MR. EDITOR

# A Great Poem: CCF Collection Plates: Right of Secession

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

KEATS speaks of his ecstasy on opening Chapman's Homer as like that of "some watcher of the skies when a new planet swims into his ken." It is little enough for an ordinary person to say the same of Audrey Alexandra Brown's "The Lonely Shrine." These verses breathe, if one may say so, the authentic spirit of faery. It is something that relatively few poets anywhere have ever caught, although to attempt a definition would be bathos. She maintains, and effortlessly, throughout many verses, an illusion of "other-worldness." It is a quality of genius that, to put it mildly, does not happen often. We will hope Canada will acclaim and encourage it as it deserves.

*Ottawa, Ont.* E. A. LESUEUR.

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN A world both drab and hectic, it is a relief to find anything as love- as "The Lonely Shrine" by Audrey Alexandra Brown, published in your issue of August 12.

For beauty and tenderness, it ranks with "The Lotus Eaters." It has vigor too. The lines beginning, "She was no lordly ship; as crank a shell" are in the tradition of Stevenson, Clark Russell, and every man who has made words whip salt spray across one's face.

Miss Brown uses words as goads to the imagination. "The gilded angle of his harp" is so exactly right, and "fear that makes too bright the brown eyes of the deer."

Sufficient concession is made to modern trends in poetic form and yet one feels that "The Lonely Shrine" is something that has always been a part of English poetry.

*Toronto, Ont.* O. T. G. WILLIAMSON.

## CCF and Recall

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WOULD like your indulgence to give some information to Mr. Voaden (a correspondent in your August 12 issue) as well as to other CCF readers of SATURDAY NIGHT who may be equally ill-informed.

The "recall system" of which Mr. Voaden and his stalwart friends seem to be unaware has been the subject of wide discussion in the Canadian press since it was discovered during the Saskatchewan election that candidates there had to give this written bond with respect to their party loyalty. If Ontario CCF'ers don't know such a system exists, they may be ignorant on other facets of CCF policy and should perhaps cultivate the habit of reading more widely. We would refer them, for example, to the Calgary *Herald* of June 15 and an editorial headed "CCF insists on Election of Party Stooges."

Mr. Voaden's remarks on party funds are childish and irrelevant to the question of the "recall." However, as the Conservative editor of the Amherst *News* said recently in an editorial on "Party Finances," "this talk about huge funds for propaganda purposes hits on our ear with a pleasant sound when we recall the pitiful 62 cents to our credit at a local bank." Even where corporations may see fit to make a donation to a local campaign fund, there are no strings attached to the donation, and the individual member once elected is his own boss, having been elected on the understanding that he was an intelligent, responsible man who could be depended on to give honest representation of his community's needs, without the necessity for reporting back to his party supporters that he had been a good boy while away from home.

With regard to the CCF attitude to money, I have attended more than one CCF meeting, and have been embarrassed to find that one is practically bullied into putting something on the always-present collection plate. Mr. Jolliffe reporting on his electioneering experiences in Saskatchewan gave it as his opinion that the heaped collection plates had as much to do with winning the election as anything else, and Professor Grube, Ontario CCF president, writing in the New Commonwealth would make it a rule that all CCF meetings, even committee meetings, should take up a collection for the party purse.

I would respectfully urge Mr. Voaden (who seems to be an earnest person) to enlarge his CCF experience as much as possible, and make sure just what he is endorsing before he stands, as a CCF candidate, on the public platform.

*Toronto, Ont.* H. L. CLARK

## Right of Secession

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN REPLY to your footnote to my letter in your issue of August 12, the following in my opinion are the factors that govern respectively the rights or otherwise of secession of Quebec and the Maritimes.

(1) There is no provision for secession either in the B.N.A. Act of 1867 or in any of the subsequent Provincial Acts.

(2) As Upper and Lower Canada, now Ontario and Quebec, were the originators and instigators of the Conference plan and were mainly responsible for the drafting of the conditions of the B.N.A. Act, each of them is bound by the terms of that Act and has not the right of secession without the consent of each and all of the other Canadian Provinces.

(3) Inasmuch as the Maritime colonies were induced to enter the Confederation partnership as a result of certain specific promises and inducements outlined to them by Ontario and Quebec regarding their then future economic welfare;

(4) Inasmuch as the Federal Parliament and Government, controlled as they are by a majority of representatives of Ontario and Quebec, elected under the terms of the B.N.A. Act, have made little or no reasonable attempt to fulfill the above mentioned Confederation promises, notwithstanding strong indictments by royal commissions appointed to investigate the claims made from time to time by the Maritime Provinces;

(5) The Maritime Provinces have an unquestionable right to secede unless the Federal Government within a reasonable time carries out both in letter and in spirit the promises made at the time of Confederation by Ontario and Quebec, with full restitution for the injuries suffered in the past by Nova Scotia and New Brunswick since 1867 and by Prince Edward Island since 1873.

H. K. S. HEMMING.
*Charlottetown, P.E.I.*

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# The Front Page

*(Continued from Page One)*

soil nothing but timber can grow: it is the final and the only crop. These crops are exposed to devastation by fire, and unless this is severely curbed by government action and public assistance, the nation will have to face the most tragic consequences.

We think that every planner should listen to the views of the Association most carefully. After all, we need timber,—and a new faith as well.

## Dominion Has Powers

THE question of the proper distribution of powers between the central and local authorities was certainly not finally settled by the British North America Act. We have not much faith in Dominion-Provincial conferences as a means of settling it; it is not in the nature of any government to surrender powers which it possesses under the fundamental law. (The *temporary* surrender of the provincial power of direct taxation, for the war period and in exchange for cash grants, is not a case in point.) The whole question will ultimately have to be faced and settled by the Canadian people themselves, and we doubt whether the closing months of a long and exhausting war are a good time to do it.

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## AT THE GATES OF OLD TRINITY

*It was in May* 1880 *that Archibald Lampman, the poet, then a student at Old Trinity College, Toronto, (whose buildings are now used for other purposes) read* Orion and Other Poems *by Charles G. D. Roberts, and knew that this was the birth of a distinctively Canadian literature.*

THIS place is holy. Though the crowded city
Has brought her squalor to the College gate
It neither merits scorn nor asks for pity,
Its ancient honor is inviolate.

This is where Lampman walked on that May morning
With Roberts's *Orion* in his hand,
Reading its rich, evocative, sure warning
That rhythmic words would wake this sleeping land.

His was no longer, now, a lone voice singing;
Here was a master he was proud to own;
Here was a prophet of his own age, bringing
Transcendant themes he had not sung, alone.

This carillon in song's high-soaring steeple
Would peal across the deepest, farthest wood,
And from this choir a newly-wakened people
Would hear the call to conscious nationhood.

This place is holy. These old gates adorning
A shabby street, in proud remembrance stand . . . .
This is where Lampman walked on that May morning
With Roberts's *Orion* in his hand.

VERNA LOVEDAY HARDEN

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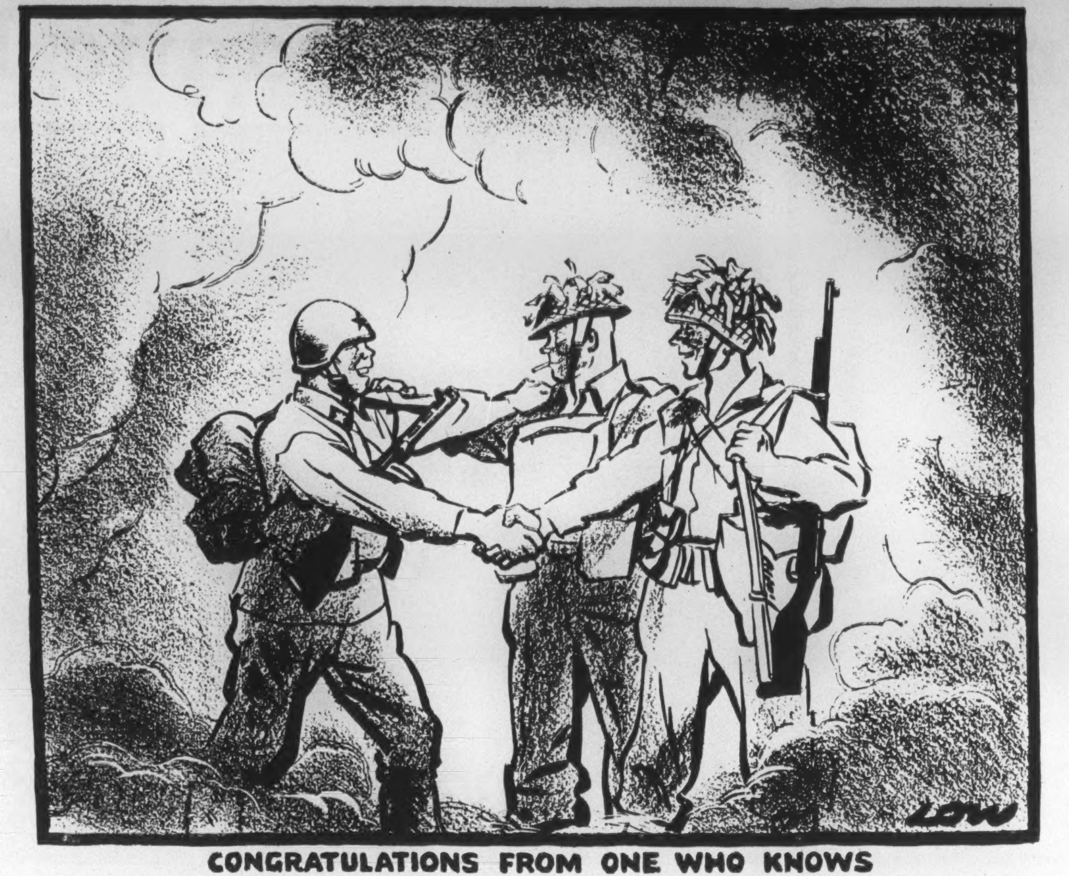
At the same time it must be remembered that the Dominion is not by any means so powerless as Mr. Drew's attitude would seem to suggest. The Dominion received no taxing powers that it did not already possess when the provinces vacated the direct tax field, and it will lose none when they resume that field. All that was achieved by the surrender, and will be lost by the resumption, is the avoidance of a grave danger of double taxation so extreme and so ill-designed as to ruin the taxable object. The provincial claim that the Dominion should not enter the direct field has not a vestige of foundation; the Dominion has power for "the raising of money by any mode or system of taxation."

Indeed, for the Dominion to lack any power whatsoever it must be clearly shown that it is specifically assigned to the provinces in one of the sixteen enumerated classes. Mr. Drew, for example, thinks that the Dominion has no power to maintain hospitals except under the militia and defence item in the Dominion powers; but the power specifically granted to the provinces, and therefore taken from the Dominion, is not the power to run any and all non-military hospitals, but the power to run "hospitals in *and for* the province". For the Dominion to have no power to run a hospital, that hospital must be not only in, but for, a province. The Dominion can run *for the Dominion* all the hospitals it has a mind to. The authors of the Act were most careful not to deprive the Dominion of any power which it might need to do things *for the Dominion,* and therefore limited the provinces in all their powers to the doing of things "in and for the province."



CONGRATULATIONS FROM ONE WHO KNOWS

*—Copyright in All Countries.*

Except for the property and civil rights item we do not anticipate any great difficulty for the Dominion in achieving most of the powers it needs for the postwar period, but until that item is amended it will obviously be useless to hope for national labor regulation, national freedom of speech and publication, or national price floors or ceilings when the war is over.

## Total Sovereignty

"THE structure of enduring peace must also include some provision for the maintenance of justice within states as well as between them. . . It has been suggested that the starting-point should be a universal Bill of Rights, like those provisions which lie at the basis of the English and American systems of government." Thus Dr. James T. Shotwell in his latest book, "The Great Decision" (Macmillan, $3.50), probably the most completely well informed and intelligently balanced volume that has yet appeared on the subject of the world's recent progress towards the elimination of war.

The chapter from which these passages are taken shows a full realization of the fact that a just peace can exist only between just nations—just in their internal life as well as in their external relations. Yet the problem is a tremendous one. It cannot be achieved, says Dr. Shotwell, all at once; but "we should most certainly make a beginning now to bring these problems within the scope of a new League of Nations."

"When Total War is the price of Total Sovereignty, the price is too high." This terrific phrase — terrific because of its inescapable truth and cogency——is not Dr. Shotwell's; he quotes it with approval from Professor Edward S. Corwin of Princeton. Yet how many Americans, how many Canadians, are today prepared to abridge the total sovereignty of their nations to the extent of allowing an outside authority the slightest word regarding their treatment of their minorities? If Germany had never de-citizenized its Jews there would never have been a Second World War; but only the doctrine of Total Sovereignty permitted it to perform that atrocious act—which led inevitably to their spoliation and murder—without the slightest remonstrance from outside.

## Papineau in 1849

THERE was a time—unfortunately it was many years ago—when it was not necessary to be an ultra-clerical in order to be accepted as a champion of the French-Canadian people. Mr. Robert Rumilly, a European long resident in this country and an indefatigable researcher and writer on French-Canadian history, has just produced a very distinguished biography entitled simply "Papineau" (Valiquette, Montreal) which we should much like to see translated into English, and which we hope will at least have a great success in its original form. We should be pretty confident of the latter, were it not that Mr. Rumilly is perfectly frank about his hero's anti-clericalism, which much exceeded that of Mr. Bouchard in the present day. He was not only a faithful member of the *Institut Canadien,* he preached in it and out of it the doctrines of tolerance, of the right to freedom of thought and expression, of the separation of church and state. On his death-bed he refused the sacraments, and passed away with the words "I rely upon the mercy of my Creator."

At the time of the Rebellion Losses Bill some country curés signed petitions in favor of the Government. Mr. Rumilly notes that "Papineau took umbrage at this invasion of the clergy into politics. His enemies wrongfully accused him of insulting the Catholic clergy." This was in 1849. Papineau lived down the accusation. It remains to be seen whether it can be lived down in 1944.

## Mme. Houde's Language

WE ARE not at all disposed to accept the rebuke of the Saint John, N.B., *Times-Globe* for publishing a comment on the story that Mme. Houde was told at her husband's internment camp in New Brunswick that she could not converse with him except in English. The story first became public in a statement by Mme. Houde herself. The *Times-Globe* denies it on the strength of an interview with "the most responsible officials", who "state emphatically" that Mme. Houde "has never been told, during any visit to her husband in New Brunswick, that she had to speak to him in English rather than in French." Also the internment camp regulations state that either language is permissible.

These very general denials have never impressed us greatly. The "most responsible officials" are seldom in a position to state of their own knowledge that such and such an alleged event "never" happened, and as a matter of fact they very seldom do state anything of the kind. What they say is usually that such and such an event did not happen to the best of their knowledge, or is not likely to have happened, or even could not have happened if the regulations were properly carried out.

If the "most responsible officials" desired that a denial of Mme. Houde's statement be placed on record, nothing would have been easier than to get some member of the Commons to put a question to the Minister concerned, who would then have made an investigation and reported to the House, as was somewhat belatedly done in the case of the Indian Affairs official who was alleged to have said that he would rather spend money on winning the war than on feeding the Indians. Interviews granted by unnamed officials to unknown newspaper reporters are much too non-evidential.

# The Passing Show

WITH the peace conferences approaching, the question of languages is becoming urgent. The diplomats are checking up on their Czech, finishing off their Finnish, and polishing their Polish.

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The Argentine Fascist paper *El Cabildo* writes: "We Argentinians are a race which can cry out into space 'Long live Death'." Well, they can if they want to, but it seems very unnecessary.

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Why all this worry about where to get the money to pay off the war bonds? It's the same place we got the money to buy them.

•

Poor old German army, with the United Nations forces in front of it and the Gestapo behind!

•

U.S. Senator McKellar wants to take over all islands useful for American safety which have been in the hands of "weak friends." He has no doubt been thinking of what might have happened to the Philippines had they been in the hands of weak friends.

•

"Italy has all the disadvantages of war without any of war's benefits," complains an Italian Socialist minister. That often happens to the defeated.

•

Hitler has killed almost as many German generals as Russia. Is this division of labor the last remnant of the Russo-German Pact?

•

The Canadian banking system has been geared up a little, but not McGeered up.

•

These provisional governments that we hear about in German-occupied countries are natural enough. They are due to lack of provisions.

•

### Nationalism

There are red roses in my garden,
How proud am I that they are mine!
Nowhere is there another garden
Where roses grow as exquisite as mine.
Mine is the garden, mine the roses,
To hell with anybody who proposes
That in his garden redder roses grow.
My garden grows the reddest roses,
And holy Moses, I would know!

A. J. FRISCH

•

Russia has developed a perennial wheat, which is much better than the perennial scare which it used to develop in the capitalist world.

•

Marshal Petain has many claims to fame, but history will remember him chiefly as the man who delivered his political opponent Leon Blum to the German assassins.

•

Mr. Blackmore says there must be something wrong with the banking system and "what that is we ought to study with the greatest thoroughness." What is wrong with the banking system is simply that it deals in debts, and Mr. Blackmore as a Social Crediter doesn't believe in debts.

•

The Quebec *Chronicle-Telegraph* still maintains that there is no difference between Mr. Duplessis and Mr. Godbout. They just think there is.

•

About foreign markets, the Conservatives blast their way into them, the Liberals bonus their way into them, and the CCF say To h—l with them.

•

Argentina has apparently decided to be the Nazis' "home away from home."

•

A million more words were spoken in the parliamentary session just ended than in any preceding session. Most of them were the word "order!"

•

Mr. Houde has some luck. If he had been released earlier he might have been a candidate in the Bloc Populaire.

•

Mr. Duplessis is pledged to repeal the compulsory education law of the province of Quebec, and is fortunately able to do so before it has compelled anybody to get educated.

•

The Watch on the Rhine will have to keep its eyes open if it is going to "stand true and firm" on that river.

•

The banks are allowed to keep their hidden reserves but they mustn't be too reserved about them.

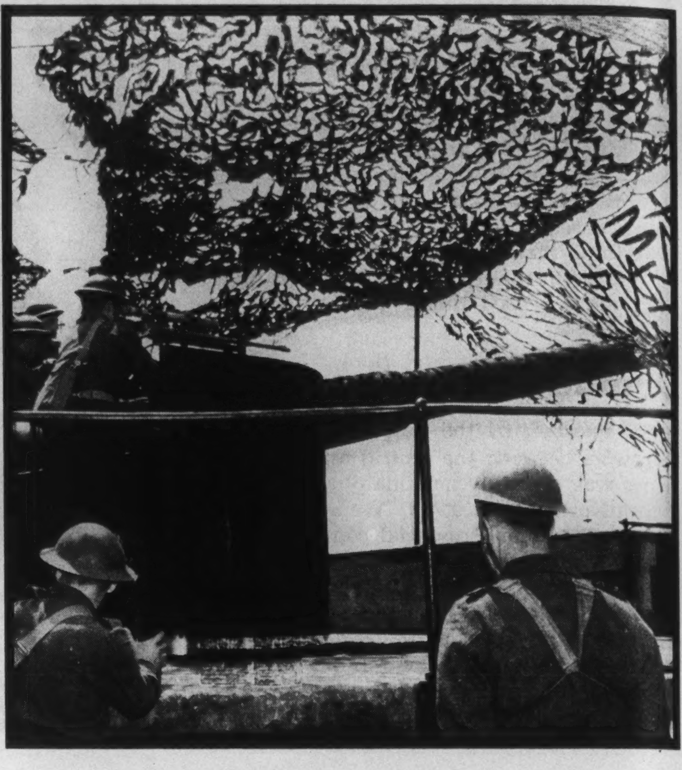
•

These are fine days not to be an Obergruppenfuehrer.

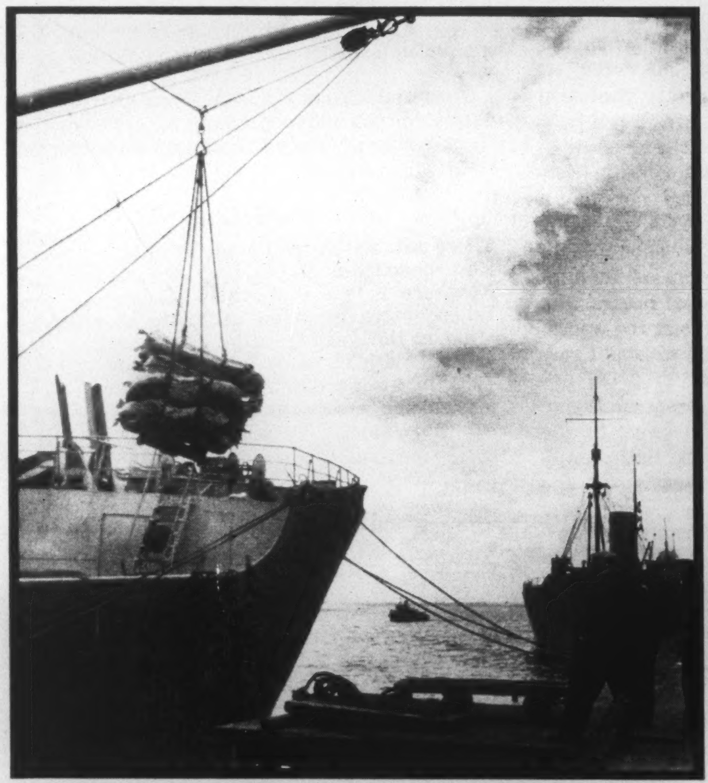
# Western Anchor of the Atlantic Lifeline . . .

Hundreds of ships, all working for the United Nation's victory are loaded in the port of Halifax, vital centre of Allied war effort.

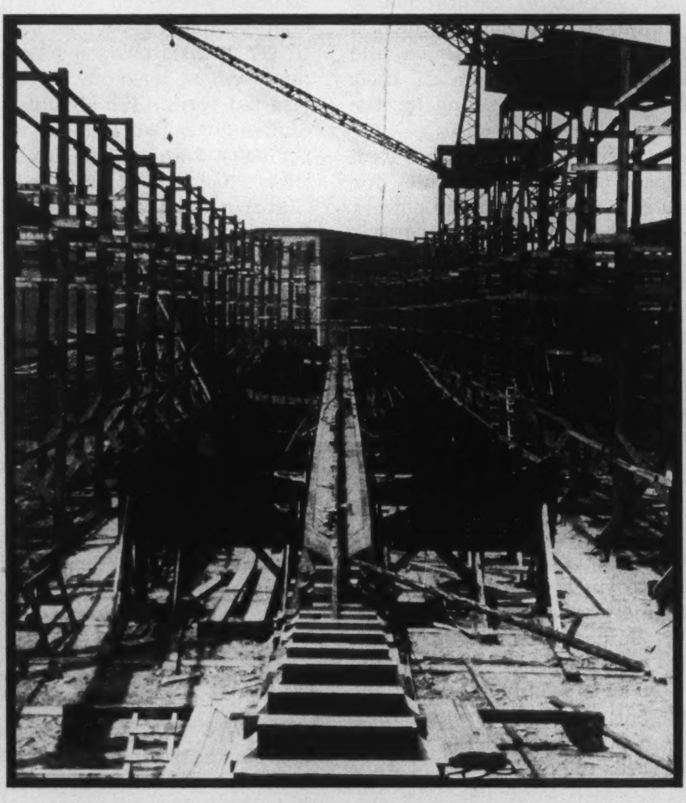
Armed guards stand by day and night on all roads leading to restricted areas and forts.



Halifax is strongly protected from land, sea and air attack. Powerful guns guard the harbor's approaches.

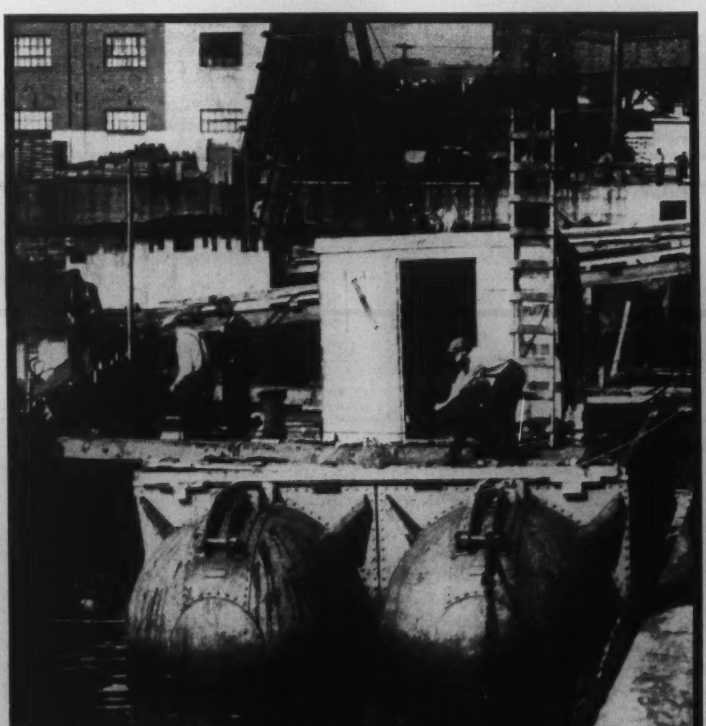


Night and day ships take on cargoes of food, fuel and ammunition for Britain. Here: bacon goes into a hold.



Down by the sea, destroyers used for convoy escorting are taking shape under the hands of skilled shipwrights.

Unsung heroes of the Battle of the Atlantic are the fishermen who plowed dangerous waters for precious fish.

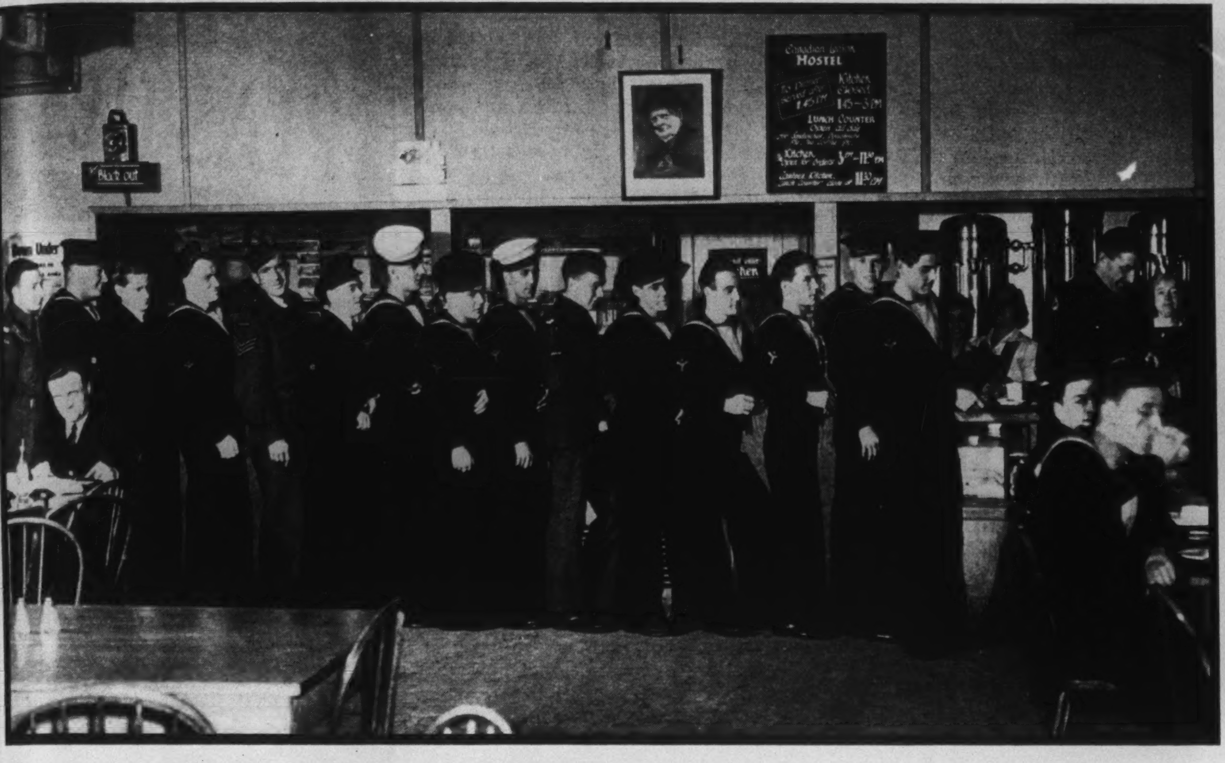


Every ship capable of carrying cargo is needed to keep our armies well supplied. Here: salvaging sunken ships.

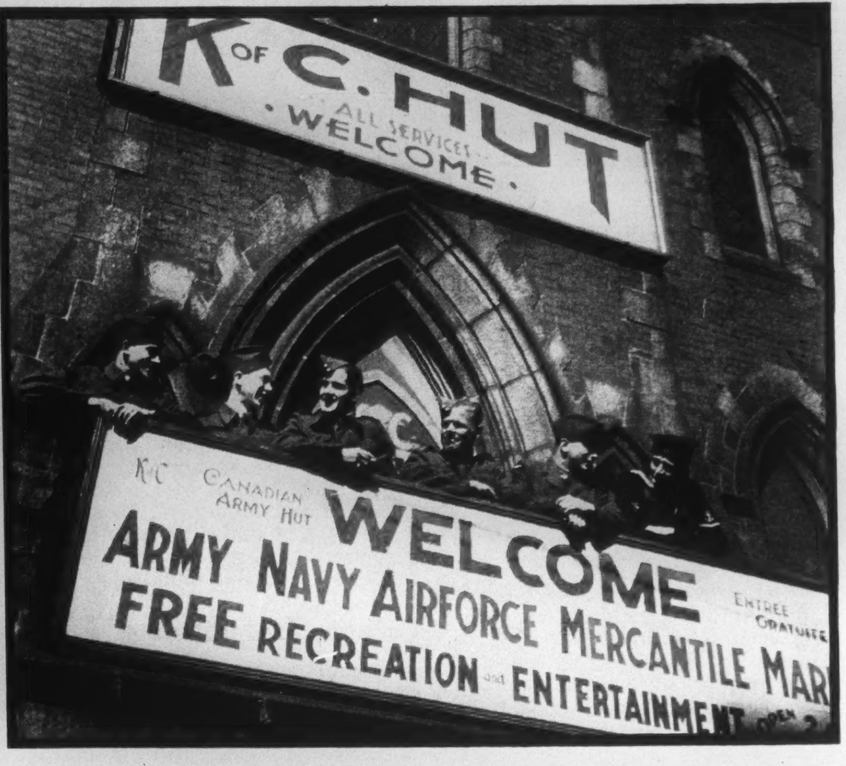
Halifax's acute housing shortage sees even old, dark ramshackle dwellings like these fully occupied.

Wartime Housing helped by building over 1,000 of these small homes. A tenant puts on a few "personal touches."

# . . . Halifax Reflects Swift Tempo of War

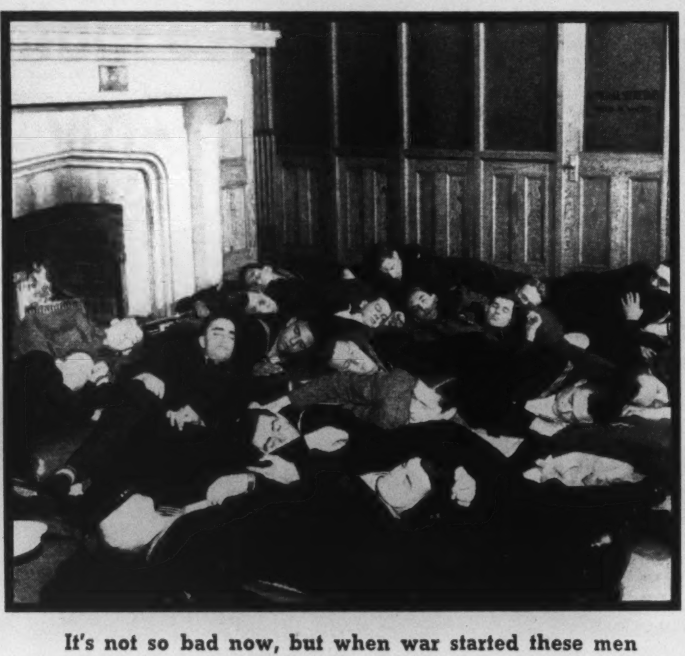


**Halifax swarms with men in uniform and large hostels for servicemen have been equipped by various organizations. No less than 3,000 are fed and accommodated every month in this Canadian Legion Hostel.**



**Not only schools but churches have been turned into hostels where servicemen can be housed and entertained. This K of C Hut is an old church.**

**Halifax-dance halls are always jam-packed. Here in the North End Canteen the orchestra are all naval ratings.**



**It's not so bad now, but when war started these men bunking on a hostel floor considered themselves lucky.**

**This used to be the Ladies College. Taken over by the Y.M.C.A. its many rooms are completely booked nightly.**

*Pictures by Malak*

JUST about as successfully as royalty achieves anonymity, Halifax has borne the somewhat thin incognito, "an Eastern Canadian port" for almost five busy war years. The years of war have transformed the Dominion's recognized winter harbor into a throbbing, all-the-year-round vital centre of Allied war effort. Before 1939 it was the docking point for great Atlantic liners unloading immigrants, tourists and visiting notables; in early war years the waters of Halifax harbor cradled many a gray-camouflaged battleship on convoy duty, for most of the smaller corvettes, destroyers and frigates used today were still only in blueprint stage. Today, Halifax is Canada's foremost haven for survivors of sinkings and "home port" for thousands of seamen who return to it again and again.

As a result, the largest Manning Pool for merchant seamen is established in the city, and its clubs for seamen of all nations, British, Belgian, Anzacs, Norwegian, Netherlands and Free French are legion. The dark blue uniforms of Britain's and Canada's Navy and Merchant Navy are everywhere, mingling on Halifax's narrow, winding, cobbled streets with the lighter blue of the many airmen, stationed on Canada's eastern coast on sub patrol.

All the world comes to Halifax. Hundreds of ships lie in the various basins of the great port—corvettes, minesweepers and destroyers, in for repair, fuel and supply alongside of freighters and "tramps", here to be loaded with food, fuel and ammunition for Britain. Halifax's harbour is perfectly protected from land, sea and air attack by mines, anti-submarine nets and artillery, as even the German press has acknowledged. Air raid precautions and drill are still enforced in this city by the sea. No sailboats are permitted to cruise in the protected areas, and there are many restrictions for security reasons.

An acute housing shortage continues to be the city's most pressing problem, a direct result of the influx of thousands of transients, who have gone there to establish residence near family members in the armed forces. The housing shortage existed to some extent before the war, now the city is literally "bursting at the seams" despite the fact that over 1,000 prefabricated houses have been erected, many of them in the Dartmouth area, across the harbour from Halifax proper. As for clubs, hotels and places of recreation, they are crowded to capacity.

But the average Haligonian is good natured about it all. There are few squawks despite the crowdedness, although many of them consider that Halifax's housing is rightly a national problem, since present conditions are at least partly to blame on the rest of Canada. Here more than in any other spot in the Dominion there is a consciousness of being in the thick of things and all that matters is to "get on with the war" and to bend every effort to the job of licking Hitler.

**As for luggage—Sailor's bags pile ceiling high in hostels while they are on leave.**

**Halifax's population jumped more than fifty percent, so more water mains were installed.**

**More than usually war conscious, Halifax women are busy training for any possible emergency.**

**All of them give much of their time to war work. Here: sorting magazines for servicemen.**

# No Safe Peace Without a German Revolution

By D. W. BROGAN

**The writer believes that essentially the problem of the German people and Germany is that it will not fight against the minority which traditionally has been able to get it to act in a suicidally dangerous way. The answer, he suggests, is that there can be no question of "trusting" Germany until there is a genuine revolution which shows unequivocal signs of a change of heart regarding this submission to warlike leadership.**

**Mr. Brogan is a Professor of Political Science at Cambridge University.**

THERE are signs that the English and American publics in considering what to do about Germany in the postwar are falling into a simple logical trap. "The moon is made of green cheese"; "the moon is made of yellow cheese". Truth does not lie in either of these statements for the moon is not made of cheese at all.

Nor is the choice of views about Germany either between what is popularly, if inaccurately, called Vansittartism and what may be called Brailsfordism. It is not true that there is a German "race" with inherited characteristics so diabolical that there is no hope for them. Nor is it true that there is not much difference between the Germans and the British, or that, with a few adaptations of British (or Russian) ways, all will be well.

The Germans are a people, a culture if you like, with its own characteristics.

These characteristics are especially dangerous in a modern technically integrated world. The German tradition is much more militarist than ours or the French or the American. But it is probably not as militarist as the Zulu tradition or the most astonishing modern military nation of which I have any knowledge, the people of Paraguay.

We are not afraid of either the Zulus or the Paraguayans. We are and should be afraid of the Germans.

I now await the inevitable question: What Germans? Do you mean Kant or Bismarck? Do you mean Frederick the Great or Bach?

The question is not hard to answer. I mean those Germans who have the power to get other Germans to act in an efficiently dangerous way.

No one has ever been injured by Kant's treatise on Perpetual Peace. (No one has ever been much helped by it, either.)

No one has been injured and many have been helped by the St. Matthew Passion.

But the Pomeranian Grenadiers and the Luftwaffe and the U-boats are at the disposal of the heirs of Bismarck and Frederick. So are the torturers and massacre experts and organizers of pogroms and of conspiracies in neutral countries.

## Culture Not Militant

German culture is real, but it is not a fighting culture. The greatest German poet, Goethe, was a courtier and a court poet, and the German musician who had political "ideas" was Wagner — who had dangerous ideas.

So, in deciding whether Germany is to be trusted, we are deciding not whether there are any Germans who deserve to be trusted in the sense that they will not plan to murder you, but in the sense that they will disarm the Germans who *will* murder you as soon as it seems practicable.

It is here that Mr. Brailsford, in his admirable, honest, generous and dangerous British way, misleads the public into thinking that the Germans who thought and talked like Mr. Brailsford were, like him, willing to act.

But (some Jews apart) how feeble were the German Social-Democratic leaders in fighting reaction in Germany and how energetic in suppressing revolution!

An account of the Weimar Republic that does not give adequate space to that man of action, Herr Noske, darling and tool of the Reichswehr, is not a good account. For it does not prepare the public for a new Noske. It may even leave the public a bewildered spectator of the suppression of a genuine, bitter and iconoclastic German revolution.

If the German people, now, are incapable of violent reaction against their rulers and of violent penitence for their rulers' sins and their own, then they are "under-men" and should be kept in permanent guardianship.

## Can't Judge on Sentiment

There is such a class as high grade moral defectives who have to be watched. Do I believe that the Germans are such a class? No, but the arguments of some spokesmen for a "Be Kind to Germany" school suggest that they do.

They cannot have it both ways. Either there is a German nation with responsibilities as well as rights, or there is an amorphous mass of human beings with no responsibilities and no common rights.

If Germany is a corporation with "no soul to be saved or body to be kicked", then we know where we are. We can organize Europe with no regard to "Germany", which we liquidate like the American Department of Justice dissolving a "conspiracy in restraint of trade.

Individual Germans pay for their sins or are rewarded for their comparative innocence like shareholders in a company. But so to regard Germany is to ignore the fact that there is a German nation which is going to remain and is not a mere agglomeration of individuals. To break up that German nation into political fragments is an attractive policy to one type of sentimentalist (as well as to a few more serious students like Sir Geoffrey Knox). But with whatever success we put temptations in the way of some sections of Germany to break away from the Reich, we can only keep the fragments apart by bribery or coercion.

We shall get tired of both methods. Nor is there any evidence that one part of the Reich is deserving of better treatment than any other. Berlin is no more guilty than Munich or, I should add, than Vienna.

The amiability of the South Germans should not take us in. Their very plaintive wonder that so amiable a people, kind to dogs, fond of music and light wines, should be so much disliked by the outside world, their anxiety (when things go badly) to dissociate themselves from "Prussia" is a sign that they, at least, as much as any other Germans, are guilty of the great German political sin, what the Greeks called "idiocy."

A German who tells you that he has no responsibility for what his government does, or has done, is the most dangerous German; he is the cannon-fodder usable by the minority of Germans who know very well what they want to do and are not ashamed of what they have done, only annoyed that it has not paid the natural dividend of complete victory.

And it is too easily assumed that these tough-minded Germans will be totally discredited by the war. Why? The job of passing the buck from the generals to the civilians may be easier in this war than in the last.

Then it was necessary to disentangle the General Staff from the Kaiser, the "Supreme War Lord," and get over the awkward fact that, in the last disastrous year of 1918, all power was in the hands of Ludendorff.

But how much easier in 1944 to disown Hitler, "The Bohemian Corporal," as Hindenburg called him! All those generals, dead or superseded, would have won if military science, not Hitlerian intuition, had been given its due place. With this legend, it might not be difficult to save, *again*, the most deadly of all German idols, the trust in the expert, above all in the soldier-expert, from destruction.

It is true that, until there is a genuine German revolution, until there are unequivocal signs of a change of heart and of a shift in the balance of internal power, there can be no question (for people who are not suicidally-minded) of "trusting" Germany.

It is true, also, that we have every interest in getting a more or less normal Germany back into a tolerable relationship with Europe as soon as possible.

But when Germany will be normal, how normality is to be encouraged, and what relaxation of vigilence will be permissible—these are very difficult and complicated questions.

And I wonder very much whether they should be left to typical English Left-wingers, whose very virtues, dislike and ignorance of militarism, underestimate of national passion, lack of fierce revolutionary drive, make them prone to overestimate the importance of Germans like themselves.

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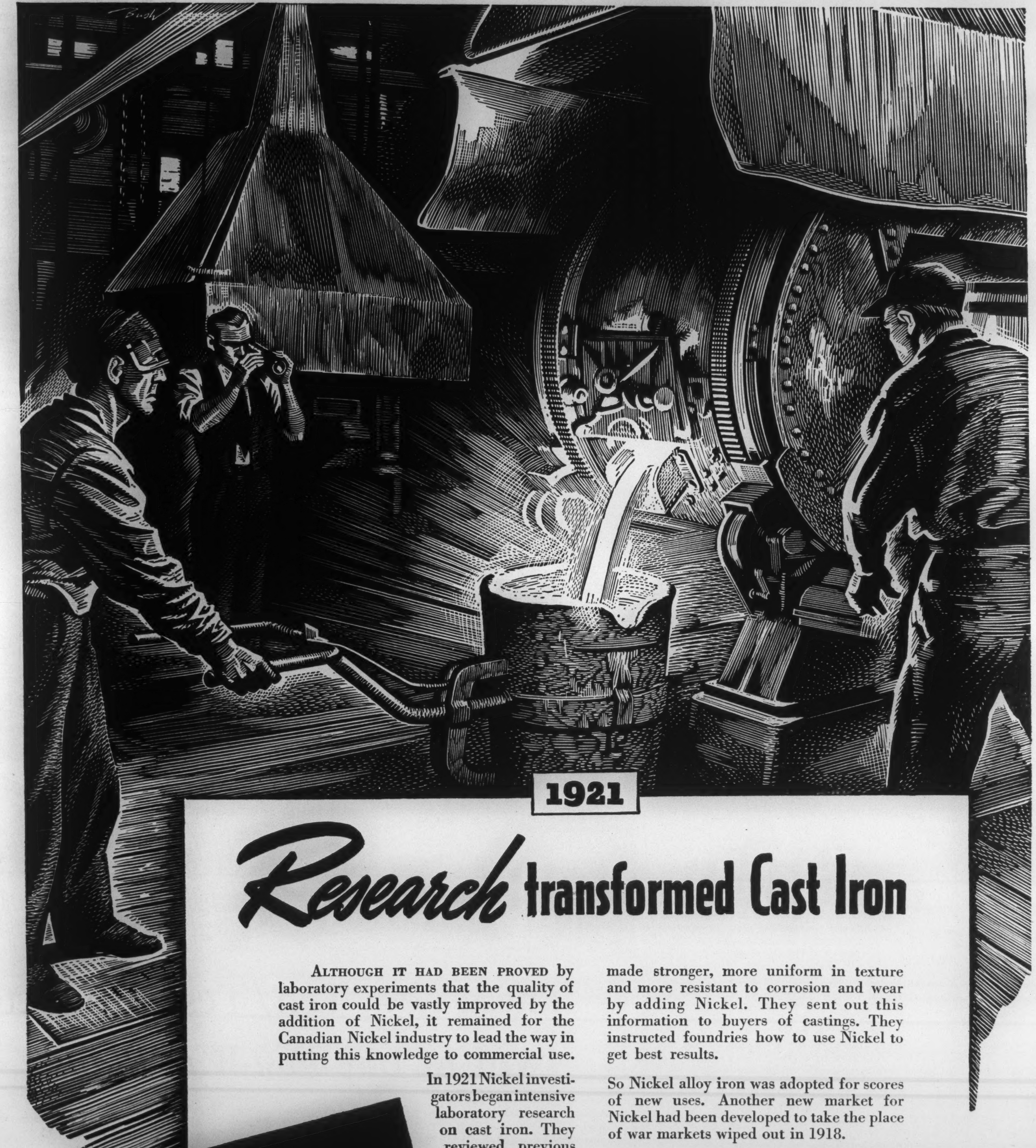

**1921**

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## THE OTTAWA LETTER

# Pity We Shan't Have a Conference On Baby Bonuses and Suchlike

### By G. C. WHITTAKER

IT'S a pity in some ways that Mr. King, on the excuse of Mr. Drew's declaration of open war on the Baby Bonus Bill, should have called off the Dominion-provincial conference. It would have failed, of course. Mr. Drew would have wrecked it, as the Prime Minister said. He would have had to wreck it in order to carry on his fight against the Bonus Bill. But Dominion-provincial conferences have been wrecked before this and the country has survived, and there would have been compensations.

There would for one thing have been some interesting political repercussions. And since those already produced by the Bonus Bill have been so entertaining we can ill afford to forego a chance for others. It isn't every day we have an issue which provides us with the magical effect of a great political party appearing to be in four different positions in relation to it at the same time, as the bonus question has in the case of the Progressive Conservative party.

Do you doubt our figure? Then your eye has not been quick enough to take in the whole spectacle at once. But don't hurry off to an oculist because of that. The human eye was never intended to keep up with such wizardry. But count them—the positions taken to date by the Prog. Cons. on the baby bonuses!

1. Mr. Bracken (who in the circumstances and despite recent assurances does not appear to be leader in more than name) has condemned them as a bribe to Quebec.

2. The Graydon-led GOP indestructibles in the Commons (just to show that King couldn't leave *them* behind the eight ball) stood up and voted for them.

3. Mr. Drew (trusting his own judgment as to the temper of the bulk of his people) declares open season on them as a device for using fighting Ontario money to pay Quebec isolationists to raise more isolationist children.

And 4. The position of the national chairman of the Prog. Con. party. Poor Mr. McTague! He couldn't, as chairman of National War Labor Board, stomach the indecisiveness of the King cabinet. Pity him now, mired in the confusion of the Prog. Con. board of strategy. He can't endorse any one position of his party on the Bonus Bill without disassociating himself from the other positions, so he devises a position for himself, which, as somewhat dimly defined at Sarnia last week, seems to be that as a war measure the Bill might have been good enough but that since it isn't a war measure it is not for him to say whether it is good or bad.

## Effect on Conference

When the baby bonus issue can work such weird and wonderful effects on one party, what would it not have worked on a conference in which the Dominion and the nine provinces gathered? Where would the various provinces have stood in relation to Mr. Drew's assault on the bill on the ground that it was designed to have Ontario pay nearly half the cost of a plan from which Quebec would get the largest benefit? Representatives of some of the other provinces might have felt like endorsing Drew's objection to the bonusing of large Quebec families to strengthen Quebec's resistance to the war will of the rest of the country, especially since the Ontario premier took pains to make clear that his province was only too glad to help out the other non-isolationist provinces. But while wanting, with Mr. Drew, to register disapproval of Quebec, they probably would not have wanted to record themselves as against the bonuses. The Liberal representatives of the Maritime Provinces would not have wanted to for party reasons, nor would the Social Credit representatives of Alberta or the CCF representatives of Saskatchewan, since they favor the principle of such bonuses. The coalition premier of Manitoba has made known that he would have stood for the bonuses, and the coalition representatives of British Columbia doubtless would have thought twice before condemning them.

So, while all the other English-speaking provinces probably would have concurred with the Dominion Government on the bonus issue at the conference, some perhaps would have tried to hedge their bets by endorsing Drew's reason for Ontario's opposition to the bonuses. That would have brought them as near as could be expected to a duplication of the Prog. Con. conjuring act.

That leaves Mr. Duplessis to be considered. The premier-elect of Quebec has reason to be grateful to Mr. King for calling off the conference. He has just won the provincial election on the campaign cry that the old Government handed over the provincial rights of Quebec to the Dominion. At the conference he would have found Mr. Drew making the same demand for the preservation of provincial rights in behalf of Ontario that he would have wanted to make in behalf of Quebec. But he would have had to do battle with Drew because he could not oppose the baby bonus measure from which Quebec will get the major benefit and because Drew's opposition to it was based on Quebec's isolationism. Mr. Duplessis would have had to be in at least two conflicting positions at the same time.

## Why Was It Called Off?

Considering all this, we can only regret that Mr. King called the conference off, and wonder why he did so. Everybody present would have been in an unhappy and embarrassing position except himself and Mr. Drew. The conference would have blown up with Mr. Drew content to accept sole responsibility for placing the bomb. But it didn't do Mr. King any harm to have Mr. Hepburn wreck the last conference. Had he let the conference be held and aborted he would have been able to go into the federal election with the position established that eight of the nine provinces supported his baby bonus law and only one province was trying to defeat it. That would have been pretty heavy armor even against Drew in Ontario. Much as they may agree with Drew on the matter of putting up their money to encourage the breeding of more isolationists, would the people of Ontario have wanted to vote themselves into the position of standing out against all the rest of Canada, of making Ontario rather than Quebec the acknowledged anti-unity province? But with the position of the rest of the country not having been established at an aborted conference they might not have any hesitation about following Drew's advice and voting against King's candidates in their province in an effort to express their disapproval of the bonuses as a bribe to Quebec. So we cannot see why it would not have been better for Mr. King to have let Drew wreck the conference.

The trouble in Ontario will be, of course, that the people won't be able to vote effectively against the bonuses at all unless Mr. Drew gives them before the federal election a new anti-bonus, anti-isolation, anti-appeasement party. There is no anti-bonus party offering now under the leadership of Mr. Bracken, or of Mr. Graydon, or of Mr. McTague, and Mr. Coldwell's party does not, of course, fill the bill.

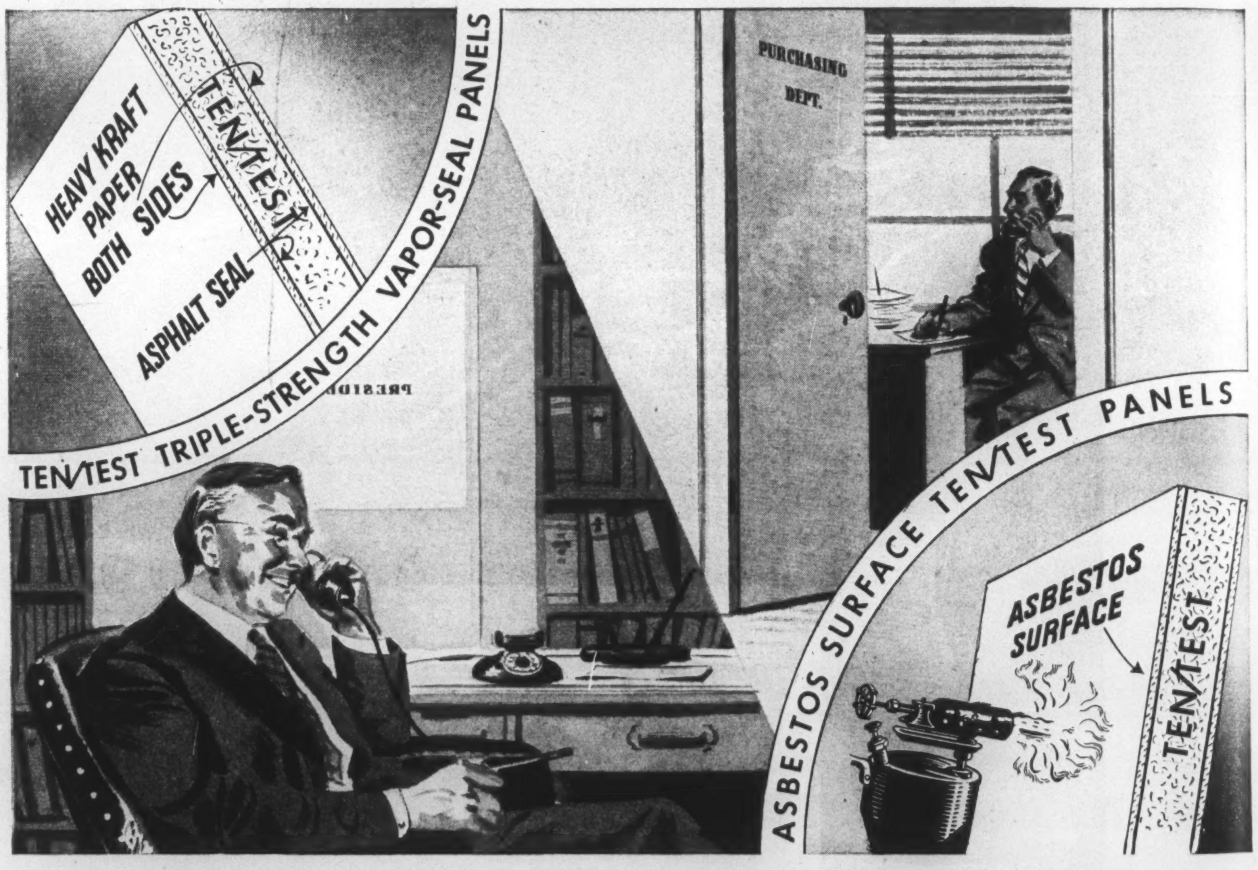
But all is confusion anyway. Even if the Dominion-provincial conference could have been held without fear of abortion it would have found itself dealing with plans designed to assist private enterprise by socialistic measures. That is how badly things are jumbled up. Or perhaps it would be better to say that it's how well they are compromised. In any case, for confirmation you have only to look at the agenda which Ottawa proposed to place before the conference.

This agenda, obviously prepared by the same braintrusters who have been directing our wartime economy, sets out that full employment and high national income must be accepted as the foundation stone of post-war policy. Then it divides the subject into two compartments, encouragement of private industry and public improvements. And as encouragements to private industry it suggests taxation reforms and tariff reforms, expanded research and promotion of improved production and distribution methods and greater standardization, cheap credit, subsidies, export credits, guaranteed floor prices, mass government purchases, underwriting of contracts, monetary policy, income subsidies, social service programs. Private industry (agriculture, manufacturing, construction) seems to be tagged for preservation by methods which some of its more rugged individualists have held in scorn and suspicion. On the other hand industry would be assured, according to the agenda, against discriminatory and discouraging taxation, fear of governmental competition, and domination of markets by cartels and monopolies. And, confirming our observation in these letters a couple of weeks ago that the government's heavy spending on social security is intended to finance itself by promoting production and expanding the national income, the agenda states that "the overall Dominion program is designed to achieve important economic objectives such as the maintenance of individual purchasing power and of confidence in the future during the adjustment period, as well as social and humanitarian objectives."

## Digging Into the Record

Since the political circumstances herein examined and the agenda outlined suggest that the Dominion-provincial conference would have been a highly interesting affair, we have been digging into the record in an effort to get a little better light on the conflicting statements of Mr. King and Mr. Drew as to why it has been ditched. Mr. King has said that after Mr. Drew's broadcast about the baby bonuses it was useless to hold the conference because Drew would have wrecked it, and there isn't much to dispute that. But Mr. Drew came right back and said he had been convinced for some time that King had no intention of holding the conference. He added something about reaching this conclusion from Mr. King's letters on the subject.

We have read the correspondence. We found nothing in it to cause us to doubt Mr. King's sincerity in his moves for the conference. We did find some reasons for wondering whether Mr. Drew ever really wanted a conference. The correspondence opens with a letter from him of January 6 making the original proposal for a conference, and closes, as far as he is concerned, with one of August 10 asking in rather discourteous terms whether a conference is to be held. In the seven months intervening, Mr. King urged Mr. Drew on seven separate occasions by letter and telegram to send to Ottawa an official of the Ontario Treasury Department to cooperate with officials of the other eight provinces and of the Dominion in preparing and correlating financial data for the conference. Mr. Drew never complied with this proposal. He offered a number of excuses but no very substantial reason for not doing so. His attitude in this one matter as it is betrayed in the correspondence was not such as to suggest that he was as anxious for a conference to be held successfully as he was to identify himself with the proposition that a conference should be held and that Mr. King was somehow or other preventing its being held.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# Ten Years Ago There Was an Austria

By W. WUNSCH

**Mr. Wunsch, who is now resident in Canada and is among other things campaigning very earnestly for the segregation of Austrian prisoners of war from German ones—as is required by Geneva if the fact is admitted that Austria is an independent nation — reminds Canadians that failure on the part of the League of Nations, and of its leading members, to defend the independence of Austria led inevitably to the present war.**

IT IS now over ten years since Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, the Austrian federal chancellor, was murdered according to a plan designed in Berlin. The full significance of what happened on that summer day in 1934, in far away Austria is now pretty well recognized. At the time, Dollfuss' murder by Hitler's henchmen may have made headlines mainly as the dramatic end of the career of a little man who had shown great courage in fighting off the under-publicized attacks of mighty Germany on little Austria, and great ruthlessness in his over-publicized struggle with the political opposition in his own country. Looking back after ten years we are in a better position to appraise the implications of the German designs on Austria and to judge Dollfuss the defender of his country, and Dollfuss the politician.

As the Japanese attack on U.S. and British possessions in the Far East started actually when Japan created the "incidents" that led to her present state of war with China—though war was never declared officially,—so the German attack against the civilized world started when the Germans created "incidents" in Austria, instigated the murder of Dollfuss, and finally occupied the country by brute force.

## Hero and Strong Man

It was Dollfuss who led and inspired the Austrians to resist the relentless pressure of the Germans who poured money, weapons, explosives, propaganda material and trained saboteurs into the country. He revived the Austrians' belief in their country, however small, a belief which the leaders of the Social-Democrats had been anxious to undermine. These leaders had realized that the fact that they had made Austria a republic in 1918 was not sufficient assurance that their party would continue to play a dominant role in Austria, as its anti-religious attitude was unpopular with a majority of the people. They thought that their party's position would be improved and certain economic advantages gained if Austria joined a socialistic Germany. For these reasons they were anxious to convince the world at large as well as the Austrians themselves that Austria could not survive and that a union with Germany was to be desired. Dollfuss, however, restored the Austrians pride in their country for the first time since the creation of the republic by the national assembly in 1918. That Austria resisted the German onslaught for five years, from 1933 to 1938, first under his leadership and then inspired by his death, is Dollfuss' main claim to fame and his contribution to the free Europe of tomorrow. Only after Austria's fall was Germany in the strategic position to attack Czechoslovakia and subsequently one country after the other.

However, Dollfuss was unfortunately not only the heroic figure leading the Austrians in their resistance against the Germans. He was also the strong man of Austrian politics, just as unwilling to compromise as his opponents of the Social-Democrat party. He had a fervent belief in his country but little faith in democracy. A product of the unfortunate brand of democracy practiced in Austria after 1918, when party interests carried more weight than the interests of the country, he saw the solution of the nation's difficulties not in a change to real democracy but to dictatorship. Once having become a dictator he was determined to silence his political opposition, and when attacked made full use of the executive powers at his disposal. Although Dollfuss' brand of dictatorship was a far cry from Hitler's and Mussolini's reign of terror, some of his ill-advised actions created in the ranks of his political opponents resentment and hatred that have not been forgotten even after his death.

## Resistance Kept Up

Infuriated by the murder of their chancellor the Austrians kept on fighting the Germans. Only when Hitler ordered the German Wehrmacht to march into Austria were the Austrians overcome—but their active resistance continues to this day. Thousands of Austrians gave their lives as the fight went on through the years. It is estimated that 250,000 Austrians are at present in German concentration camps.

The German propaganda machine set out to soothe the conscience of the civilized world by suggesting the slogan that "Austria deserved her fate because she had not resisted the invasion of the German army." Under the impact of this skillful propaganda people became inclined to forget that Austria was the only country to resist the heaviest German pressure single-handed as long as five years, that her insufficiently equipped army, numbering 50,000 men at best, was even less capable of resisting the mighty German Wehrmacht than the much larger and better equipped armed forces of Germany's next victims.

Looking back, the lesson of Germany's atacks and her ultimate conquest of Austria, unchallenged by the League of Nations which was pledged to defend the independence of Austria, is apparent: If an act of aggression is allowed to succeed, it is not only "too bad" for the victim, but the aggressor's position towards the inactive bystanders will be strengthened so as to become a threat to their own security. This lesson must be heeded when the new world order is set up after the victory of the Allies, or peace will never come to this world.

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Here, you Axis supermen, is the plane you'd like to stop! Swift, stinging death from the skies above . . . striking back again and again until your war plants are flaming ruins and the foundations of your doctrines shattered. Versatile and light in weight, this fastest of all bombers answers the sky-fighter's every need. As the Allies are proud of the Mosquito's war achievement, so General Motors is proud to be the builder of its intricate, all-wood fuselage . . . and so, in one more way General Motors gives evidence that, "Victory Is Our Business"!

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# Russian Opinion Holds All Germans to Blame

### By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

**Mr. Davies sees the Russians as wanting to exact broad payment from Germany for starting the war. In his interpretation, current feeling in Russia holds not only official Germany responsible for the war but also all those who did not rise against the policy of the government.**

*Moscow.*

A QUESTION that acquires more and more meaning for the Russians with each new mile of advance against the enemy is who and how should pay for the war, for the ruin caused the Soviet Union and other nations, for the millions killed, for the tens of millions despoiled of all of their possessions.

Even for us this question is not at all clear. For the Russians, who have been brought up (at least the new generation has) on a feeling of brotherly love and internationalism, it involves a number of changes in approach to some of the basic principles of political doctrine. For this reason the main theoretical and economico-political magazines such as *War and the Working Class*, the *Bolshevik*, the *Agitator's Companion*, and others, devote considerable space to this problem.

The sharpest formulation of all, however, has just appeared under the pen of the well-known economist M. Leonov in the highly erudite theoretical organ of the Communist Party, *Under the Banner of Marxism*. Leonov's contribution is entitled "Concerning the Inter-relationship of War and Politics."

## Follow Marx and Lenin

In his article Leonov establishes that in order to prepare conditions within Germany for the "execution of criminal external political plans" the Hitlerites by means of inhuman terror during nearly ten years suppressed and almost completely destroyed all that was honest and progressive within the land.

This leads him to re-examine past positions in respect to Germany, the German people, and just and unjust wars.

"The Marxist-Leninist teachings about war and politics," he writes, "about just wars and unjust wars have very great bearing upon the decision of the question concerning responsibility for wars of conquest. The responsibility for wars of conquest is borne by the reactionary, imperialist classes and the governments of these classes who direct their policies."

Does this mean that Leonov proposes to exempt everyone but the "reactionary, imperialist classes" from responsibility? Not at all. The question of responsibility for an unjust war is not settled by the fixing of guilt of the aggressive classes and their government, he says.

"If a people," he continues, "does not find within itself sufficient courage to rise against the shameful politics of its government, and more than that: if a people becomes drawn into this reactionary politics and becomes co-participant in the criminal policies of its government, then in such a case, the responsibility for such a war is also borne by the people."

It is interesting, above all in view of the recent discussion concerning the supposed return of Russia to capitalism and trend away from Marxist thought, that Leonov succeeds in aptly quoting Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels to support his thesis.

## Put Blame on People

About 100 years ago the two founders of modern socialism discussed the responsibility borne by the German people for the bandit, aggressor wars also then conducted by its government.

"Poland," they wrote, "robbed, and divided with the aid of German soldiery, Krakov treacherously destroyed by it; Lombardy and Venice, enslaved and exhausted with the aid of German gold and money; every liberation movement, directly or indirectly throttled in all of Italy by bayonets, gibbets, prisons, prison galleys.

"The responsibility for these infamies carried out in other countries with German aid, falls not only upon the Government, but to a considerable extent also upon the German people. Were it not for its blindness, its slavishness, its adaptability and readiness to play the role of *landsknechte*, or 'big hearted' executioners and willing tools of rulers who supposedly hold their power by 'God's grace'—the German name would not be so hated, cursed and despised abroad, and the peoples enslaved by Germany long ago would have arrived at the normal stage of free development."

This statement almost completely fits the present case and the Russians are making full use of it.

"The *full* responsibility," writes Leonov, "is carried by the governing Hitlerite clique and by the command of the German-Fascist army. The *direct* participants in these crimes are Germans—soldiers and officers of the Hitlerite army, who execute the Hitlerite policies of subjection and destruction of the populations of the occupied regions, and also the German slave-drivers who oppress and torture Soviet people driven into German forced labor. The direct responsibility is also carried by those millions of Germans who do not

**Ready to swing behind the Allies should they strike next in the Balkans is the Partisan leader, Tito.**

*Bombers for War—Airliners for Peace. For 30 years Handley Page aircraft have been conspicuously successful in the "heavy" class. Latest of the line is the Halifax night bomber—now in quantity production—shown above in its Mark III version equipped with four Bristol Hercules engines*

BOMBING IS A TRUCKING PROBLEM

It would be considered an astonishing feat to deliver by road, exactly to schedule, thousands of tons of goods to a point hundreds of miles away.

Complicate the problem by the factors of total darkness, unknown territory, a speed of hundreds of miles an hour plus the effect of intense cold and the destructive endeavours of a determined, ruthless and powerful enemy—and such a feat becomes the more astounding.

Yet such conditions as these apply to the finest concerted actions in engineering history — the wholesale "trucking" of bombs night after night from Royal Air Force bases.

Continuously since 1915 the British Industry has built big aircraft to handle the manifold problems of efficient trucking. The industry produced the world's first four-engined air-liners — many of them in uninterrupted service for ten years.

To-day British four-engined bombers carry a destructive load far in excess of any other aircraft in service in the world, with proportionately a minimum of crew.

In good time the British aircraft industry will apply this wealth of experience in design, manufacture and operation of big aircraft to the problems of world transport in peace.

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struggle against the bandit policies of the fascist cannibals, and play the role of obedient tools of fascism and in that are participants in the crimes."

In these few words you have the summation of the case. The Russians hold responsible in Germany: the government, the ruling reactionary, imperialist (financial and industrial capital) circles, the army command, soldiers and officers, and those who do not rise against the "criminal policy of the Government". In other words: the whole German nation, or practically, the whole nation.

It is difficult at Canadian distance to fully understand the meaning of this. Just a few weeks ago I was in the Crimea, five days after the last German resistance had been broken. Along with other correspondents I was given an opportunity to interview a group of fairly high German officers: colonels and lieutenant colonels.

## Still Believe in Victory

"What will be the outcome of the war?" we asked the colonel.

He looked at us brazenly and then replied in metallic, precise German: "The war will end by a German victory!"

We were astonished at the rapidity, the unthinking nature of the reply. "But how? How will Germany win the war?" we insisted.

"Ich weiss dass nicht," "But Germany will win!" he cast back.

"And if not," one of the correspondents persisted. "If not, will you then begin another war in twenty five years?"

There was no reply. But another officer when asked the same question said he hoped his son would not live to the day when that war begins. When, not if, mark you, in the whole group of officers, accidental survivors of one of the greatest slaughters of the war, the battle of Khersonness Peninsula, there was as yet no doubt either that the war would be won, or if lost that it would be fought over again. And yet these men were shaken in their belief in Hitler. So that their concept of the war had nothing to do with Hitler. It had to do with Germany, with what they thought was the Reich's destiny, and was all the more dangerous in that.

The Russians have sensed this sentiment, this arrogance, almost from the very beginning of the war. That is why they deliberately follow the policy of destroying German manpower. A division driven back, a General told me, may someday fight again. A division destroyed, its men killed or taken prisoner, its materiel taken or smashed, is out of the running. Its number may be reconstituted, and frequently has been; its men never.

## More Killed Than Wounded

And in this also is contained the reason for the reversal of all previous proportions of wounded, prisoners and killed. There are battles here where the number of those killed exceeds the wounded by five to one and prisoners by twenty-five to one. Recent battles on the approaches to Minsk are a case in point.

Marshall Stalin said correctly that the whole German army like the whole German people can not be destroyed. But the hardest kernels can, and will be, on this side of the war in any case. Those German soldiers and officers who survive the battles for the approaches to Germany will not be the same who began the goose step advances into the Low Countries, France, Africa and Russia. Nor will the German industrialists, rich landowners and financier who survive the terrible ire of the twelve million slaves who they have brought from every corner of Europe, be the same men who started the war in all their arrogant desire to become masters of the world.

During a recent visit to the American airbase "somewhere in Russia", I was surrounded by a group of boys who before had only seen the war from up above. In Russia for the first time they'd seen real ruins. They wanted to know what the Russians would do to the Germans. I told them substantially what is contained in this article.

"Yes," one lanky lad from Ohio agreed, "But what if we don't let them destroy the German army?"

Everyone looked up in amazement. The boys from all over the United States had already learned this much in their short term of warfare: that there was no reason to prevent the destruction of the German army, quite the contrary, that one should destroy as much of it as possible and as rapidly as possible.

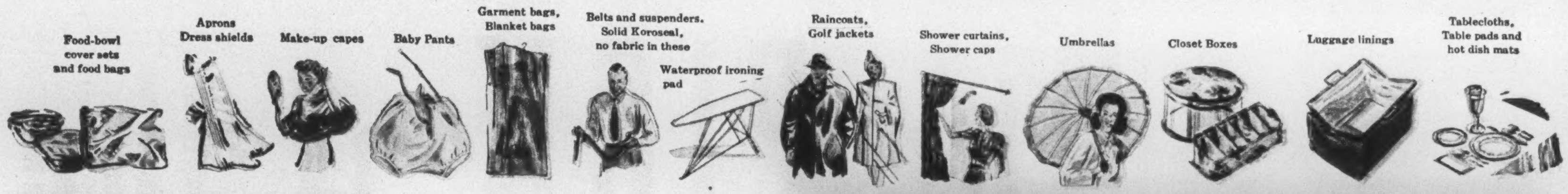
"Don't be silly," someone exclaimed. "We've got to get these b . . s. Look what they have done!" He pointed to surrounding ruins. "Why we ought to be thankful to the Russians for doing the job, we shall soon be doing ourselves. We must fix these guys this time."

The lad was only 21, but he was talking good sense.

Once and for all German militarism and German imperialism must be taught a lesson it will not forget. "Softness" of heart, a quality the Germans jeeringly attributed to democracies, has no room in the last thundering acts of this war. Has no room, that is, if we do not wish a repetition of the drama a quarter of a century hence.

The Russians don't. And they act in accordance with their desires.

**If next Allied landings should occur in the Balkans, these Indian troops training in the Middle East will be ready for it. They keep fit with regular P.T. training, which includes rope scaling. It doesn't look easy.**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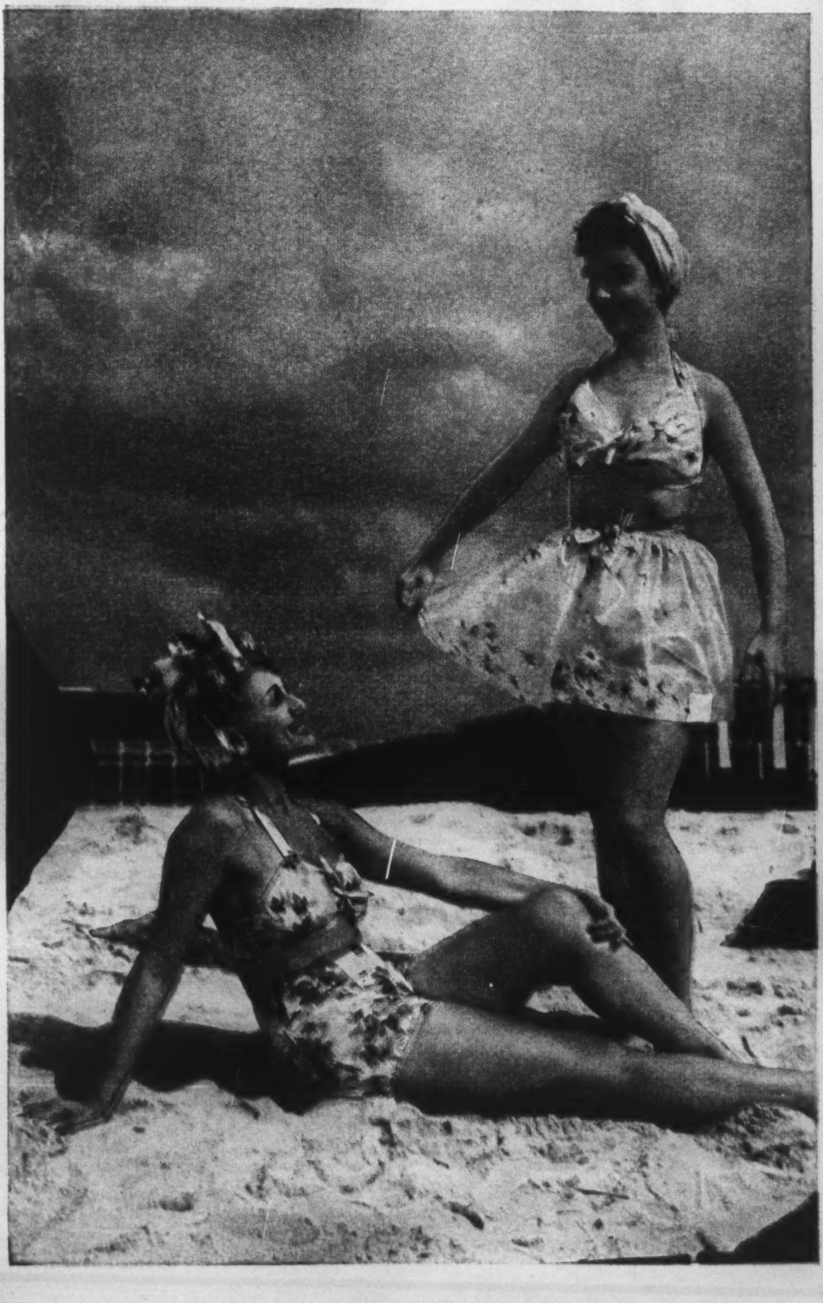

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Koroseal has many other qualities, too, that will make it ideal for scores of new products when its war job is done. Koroseal is the new material developed by B. F. Goodrich before the war and just beginning to be used in articles like those sketched at the top of the page. Development has continued. Now Koroseal can be made:

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Koroseal coating on paper or fabric does not wash off nor wear off. Much "foul-weather clothing", as it's called in the Navy is coated with Koroseal because it stays flexible in any weather, keeps the men warm and dry, and doesn't crack in cold weather nor get soft and tacky in warm climates. That use will lead to sport jackets, tents, hunting clothes. . . . In fact every war use of Koroseal points to a dozen articles it will make better when it is available again. *The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company of Canada Limited, (Koroseal Division), Kitchener, Ontario.*

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# Today's Sailors Study At a Deep Sea School

### By ARTHUR NETTLETON

**In 1919 the Seafarer's Education Service started a project to bring education to merchant sailors at sea. Today this service has grown till it provides a wide choice of courses varying from economics to authorship. Individual instruction is given by more than nine hundred honorary tutors and advisers, including many noted scholars.**

ABOARD British and Allied merchant ships carrying vital war supplies to the various battle-fronts, seamen are going back to school. Or, more correctly, are continuing the education they received before they took to seafaring.

Imagine yourself cooped up, maybe for weeks, in a vessel ploughing a weary course across a dreary ocean. Ask yourself how you would relieve the tediousness of off-duty hours. That problem has presented itself to an increasing number of men, as the Allied merchant fleets have expanded in both ships and personnel since the outbreak of the war.

But it no longer troubles many of them. Thanks to a scheme established soon after the end of the last war, seamen engaged in the current conflict have been enabled to put their leisure time at sea to good use.

It can be made an opportunity for studying any of a wide variety of cultural, economic, and social subjects—from astronomy to authorship, and from nature study to foreign languages, philosophy, and geography.

When a seaman wants to improve his knowledge of any of these, he sends an S-O-S to the S.E.S. — he passes his problem to the Seafarers' Education Service. That's a London organization which since 1919 has run a "College of the Sea."

## Noted Advisers

Attached to this unique educational institution are more than 900 honorary tutors and advisers, each a leading expert in his particular subject. These unpaid professors, indeed, include Sir John Russell (the agricultural expert), the Astronomer Royal, and several Oxford and Cambridge dons.

Both tutors and consultants give their services free, and together they form a body of educationalists such as no other single college can claim. Yet the cost to the students is limited to a few shillings for postage and the cost of the loan of books. Schooling is by correspondence, and there are no printed courses or set syllabi.

The scheme is world-wide. Resident advisers are now available at many ports, so that students may contact teachers everywhere.

Another war-time innovation has been to offer the services of the college to the Royal Navy, to "Wrens," and to R.A.F. personnel serving with the Royal Navy, as well as to merchant seamen.

Inquiries for instruction in such widely varied subjects as physical training, the geography of the Malay States, and zoology have all been promptly met. A seaman who wanted to study oil painting was put in touch with an artist specializing in this craft. The tutor was, in fact, a Royal Academician.

If you think it strange that many seafarers wish to take up the serious study of mathematics as a spare-time study, remember that modern navigation is an exact science, and that it is based largely on mathematical rules. In point of fact, the Seafarers' Education Service, in conjunction with the Royal College of Arts, has a scholarship scheme for those wishing to study for the 2nd Mate's Certificate.

There's an S.E.S. contest for seamen model-makers and hobbyists, too. Among the entries in this section has been a picture, in silk, of H.M.S. Asturias. It was produced in the fo'castle of a British merchant ship, as she battled her way against huge seas and dodged U-boats to bring a precious cargo to the United Kingdom.

But reading for study, or for pleasure alone, is even more popular as a pastime afloat than is commonly realized by landlubbers. So the seaman has been provided with circulating libraries.

In 1920 the Blue Funnel ship *Aeneas* sailed with the first of these libraries. The service was widespread by the time of the outbreak of the present war, and has been much expanded since.

## Like Circulating Library

Today, more than 700 foreign-going vessels are provided with this facility. Moreover, the scheme consists of much more than merely dumping books aboard these ships. It operates like a circulating library ashore, and any seaman can ask for the particular book he wants.

Fiction by well-known authors is included, as well as books for study and non-fictional recreational works. There may even come a time when the British Merchant Navy has its own authors—successors to Joseph Conrad. For the College of the Sea has courses for budding sailor-writers, who are encouraged to submit their MSS. for criticism and advice. Another section is for playwrights.

And if these facilities are not enough, there's a further scheme, set up in conjunction with the British Ship Adoption Society, for supplying "uncontrolled" books and magazines to any ship requiring them. By "uncontrolled" it is meant that these libraries, unlike those already described, are not merely loaned, but are regarded as ship's property.

This service, starting on the very day when the present war broke out, has since distributed well over 1,000,000 books and magazines. Through dock authorities and more than 50 other port depots the world over, books and periodicals of various kinds have been made available to Allied seamen.

The batches each include at least 50 per-cent of new publications, as well as second-hand ones collected from all over the British Isles. The service has proved beyond doubt that officers and men of the Merchant Navies are among the most voracious readers in the world.

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## FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

# Closed Shop Demand of Montreal Tram Workers Raises Problem

**By B. K. SANDWELL**

IT IS not generally recognized, but it is nonetheless true, that a great part of the property rights of the owners of an establishment in which labor is employed have been transferred, in the last three years, to the workers in that establishment. I do not mean that they possess a share in the establishment itself, which they can sell on the open market as a shareholder can. But they have acquired, as a body, many of the rights which used to belong to the collectivity of the shareholders, as a body, or in other words the corporation.

It used to be one of the rights of the corporation to say who should and who should not be employed in its premises and paid from its exchequer. It is so no longer. The corporation can be compelled, and will be compelled by legal process, to go on employing a worker, whose behavior is otherwise correct, in spite of the fact that he belongs to a labor organization of which the corporation disapproves. The enforcement of this right may still present some difficulties; but the recognition of it by the law of the land is an enormous, indeed a revolutionary, gain for the workers. Recognition having been obtained, means of enforcement will follow.

A strike was called in the Montreal Tramways three weeks ago for another right—the right of the majority of the workers to bar from employment other workers of whom they disapprove, provided that the disapproval be for a certain reason, namely non-membership in the labor organization which has secured recognition as the bargaining agency. It is entirely possible that this also is a right which will have to be conceded by the community, acting through its lawmakers. But it is amply obvious that it is not a right which can properly be established by force, by the strike as a test of endurance between the corporation and the employees.

### Arbitration by Sword

Such rights used to be acquired or withheld by precisely that means; there was indeed no other means of establishing them or denying them. But they were not, in those days, permanent rights recognized in law; they were agreed rights, granted or withheld by the employer according to what he understood to be his own best interest, and terminable when he should think it in his interest to terminate them. The "closed shop" existed in many industries, and often worked well; but it never existed as a legal right of the workers, and the employer was never debarred, even after he had granted it, from revoking it whenever he thought he could get away with it. It could be secured by a successful strike; it could be abolished by a successful lockout—or by a strike provoked on some other issue and defeated.

The closed shop on such terms was no more and no less legitimate than the absolute non-union shop, the shop in which the owner declined to have anything to do with a union or insisted that the union should be one whose membership was confined to his employees alone. The terms in such cases were arrived at by ultimate agreement between workers and employer, and they were whatever the stronger party could force upon the weaker. There is nothing wrong about this; it is the customary way in which business agreements are arrived at; the only trouble was that in case of disagreement the only arbitrament was the sword, or the industrial equivalent of the sword—the strike and the lockout,—and these became more and more detrimental to the public interest as the conflicting organizations became bigger and bigger, and life became more and more complex, and the consumer became more and more dependent upon a great variety of goods and services, in which transportation incidentally ranks very high.

### Seeking Precedent

But the closed shop demanded by the C.C.L. union in Montreal Tramways was an entirely different matter. The union insisted that it was its right by law; the company insisted that it was forbidden by law; the union struck, not to overcome the reluctance of the company, but to secure from some constituted authority a declaration that the closed shop was its right by law. It struck at a moment when there was an election pending, doubtless in the hope that the Government which was appealing for a new mandate would be more persuadable than at any other time.

The union was also trying to take advantage of the fact that there is at the moment a grave constitutional problem as to which Government, provincial or federal, has the say in the matter. Owing to the war emergency, the federal Government is responsible for the maintenance of transportation services in cities largely devoted to war industry; but that responsibility will cease with the war emergency. In these circumstances, to demand that the federal Government should declare the C.C.L. to be entitled by law to the closed shop, when the result of that declaration would certainly be permanent, was disingenuous to say the least.

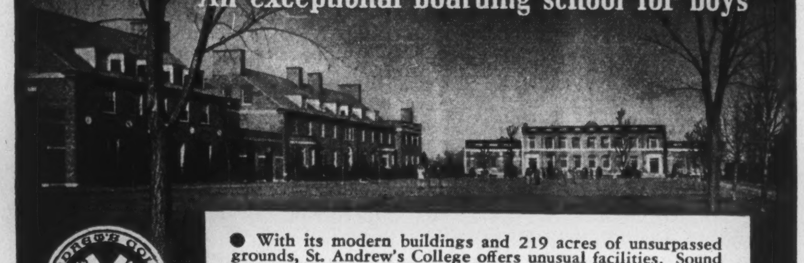
### Against Democracy

The union had moreover recently secured recognition as the bargaining agency by a none too large majority vote of the employees, ejecting from that position another union which had for years enjoyed the position and had a long-term contract with the company with several years to run. This contract was repudiated by the majority amid loud shouts of "Democracy for ever! The majority rule!" But the closed shop when imposed on the employer by force of law, as a right of the workers' organization, abolished democracy among the workers, for it makes membership in the bargaining agency union compulsory and eliminates all power of choice. If the bargaining agency were an organization confined to the employees of the one employer, this would not be so bad, for it might then be presumed (though not with perfect confidence) that the majority of the workers, being also the majority of the union, would have the say about its policies. But the bargaining agency is a national union, with international affiliations, and there is no guarantee that the Montreal Tramways membership will always be able to dictate its policies, and yet all the Montreal Tramways workers were to be compelled to remain in its membership!

A further political problem—and one which is probably at the root of the C.C.L. determination—lies in the fact that one of the minority unions is a Catholic Syndicate, the type of organization to which many of the Quebec clergy have declared that the Catholic worker is bound, by his loyalty to the Catholic Church, to belong. The C.C.L. union was demanding that Catholic workers in the Tramways be *prohibited* from belonging to a Catholic union, and compelled to belong to one which some of them have been taught to designate by the hateful term "neuter". There can never have been any great hope that a Quebec Government, with the support or at least the non-hostility of the Church among its political pre-requisites, would make such a ruling.

The problem is obviously one of the most difficult of those which face us as a result of the granting of legal rights in connection with industry to the employees as well as the employers. But to the present writer it seems that a closed shop enforced by law—recognized as a legal right of the organized workers—cannot with propriety be established except for a union organization which is itself confined to the employees of the shop which is to be "closed". It should not be established in favor of a union the whole conduct and policy of which will be determined by persons outside of the shop. It should not be established in favor of a union whose conditions of entry to membership are deliberately and designedly prohibitive, or one whose conduct has been notoriously contrary to public interest, or one whose officers have been offenders against the law or are beyond the jurisdiction of the authority which makes the shop closed.

The closed shop established by law, in other words, is a matter for very serious consideration, not by employers and employees alone, but by the whole body of the citizens.



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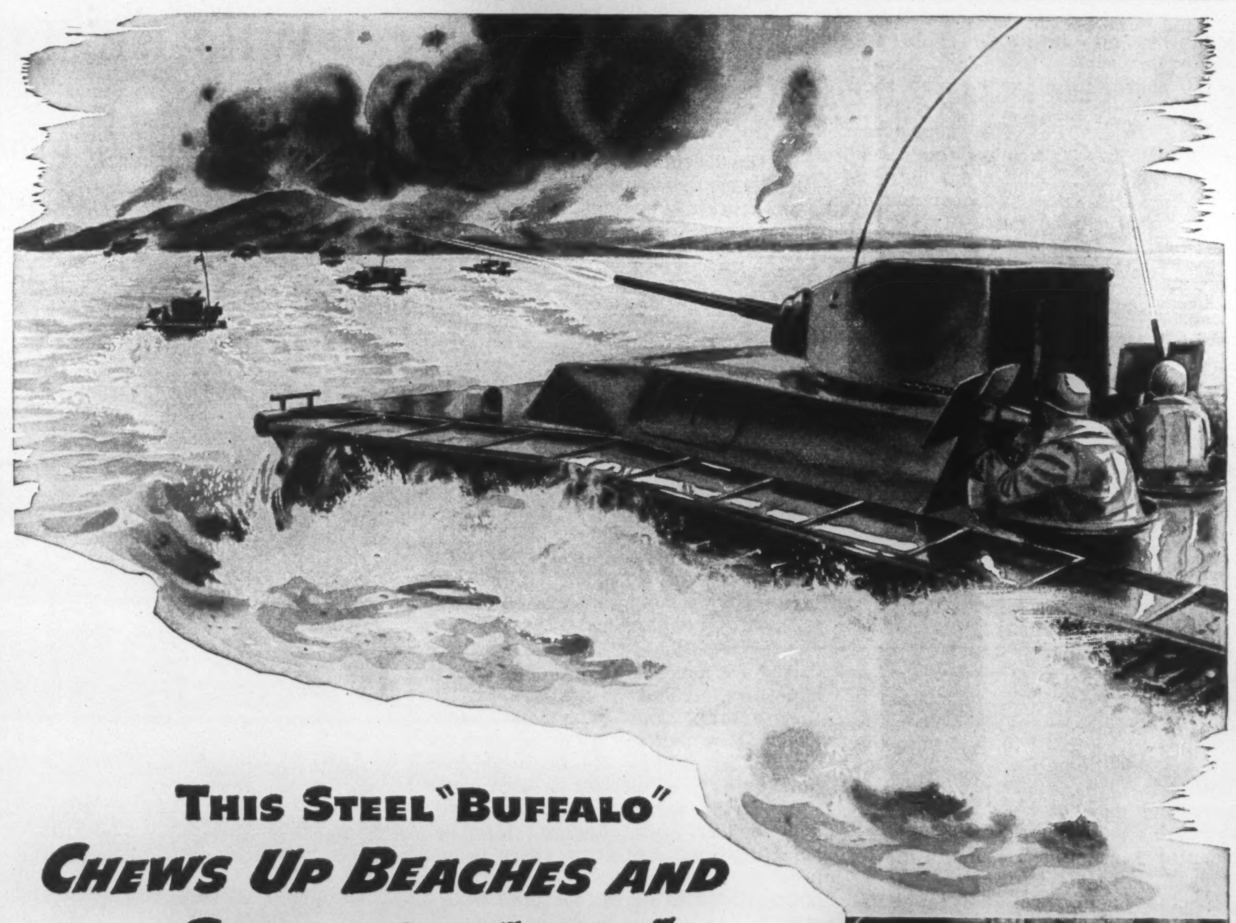

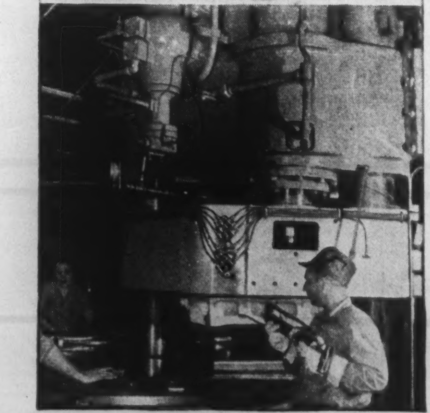

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## THE HITLER WAR

# Complete And Brilliant Victory Shaping Rapidly In France

### By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE news is all wonderful these days. And it is true, too. For once in a way the outcome consistently exceeds our hopes—which is rather upsetting to a commentator trained through years of disappointments to cautious expectation.

A large-scale map sheet of the Cherbourg-Caen area stood in front of my desk for nearly eight weeks, with small, often minute changes marked on it from day to day. In the past three weeks our invasion armies have galloped over ten such sheets!

There is no need for me to pronounce any opinions on how the campaign in France is going. Aside from what the map tells, there is General Montgomery's opinion that a "definite, complete and decisive victory" has been won in Northwestern France, which has brought the end of the war within sight.

## Roosevelt's Victory Tour

There is General de Gaulle's arrival in Cherbourg, presumably to make his entry into Paris; and President Roosevelt's intimation to his press conference that he may soon go to Europe.

With General Patton's Third Army already across the Seine above and below the capital, and a patriotic revolt in Paris under way, supported by the full gendarmerie of the Department of Seine et Oise, the liberation of the city cannot be many days away. German spokesmen, in fact, already speak vaguely of the necessity to yield "places with famous names."

What is happening is that, while our main invasion army has defeated and destroyed the chief German field force of Western Europe in Normandy, our second invasion army in the south and the French Forces of the Interior, throughout the country, have joined in taking hold of France and shaking it violently, in a perfect example of the Blitzkrieg.

Already the German grip is thoroughly loosened. In less than a month it will be shaken free entirely, with the possible exception of a corner in the north, where the enemy will try hard to hold onto the rocket and robomb coast, and perhaps another corner in the east, where he may be able to hold for a while on the line of the Vosges Mountains, and the Maginot Line in reverse.

It is possible that, like the Russians, we may meet stubborn German resistance closer to the Reich. It would be at least wise to anticipate this, and to count on the need for mounting one more big offensive for final victory, as the Russians are now doing.

At any rate, it doesn't look as though the Germans are going to be able to make any stand along the Seine. They lost the line of the Seine when they lost their Seventh Army in Normandy, along with quite a part of their Fifteenth Army from the Pas de Calais, sent to its rescue.

The Germans also lost the line of the Seine when Patton threw his tanks across it immediately upon reaching the stream (which means that bridging equipment, or great numbers of inflatable pontoons must have been carried along in the whole sweep across Western France). For once the Germans credited us with more than we actually achieved, for they said we had secured our Seine bridgehead through a gigantic paratroop operation. There was no such operation on the Seine; they merely thought it would put a better face on their own failure to hold this expected barrier.

But there will be further big airborne operations. What else can be the meaning of the announcement of the formation of a full air-borne army the other day? There will be other air-borne landings on the battlefield, and then one day we will see our divisions dropping at Cologne, Munich, Nurnberg and Berlin, to complete the occupation of a chaotic Reich.

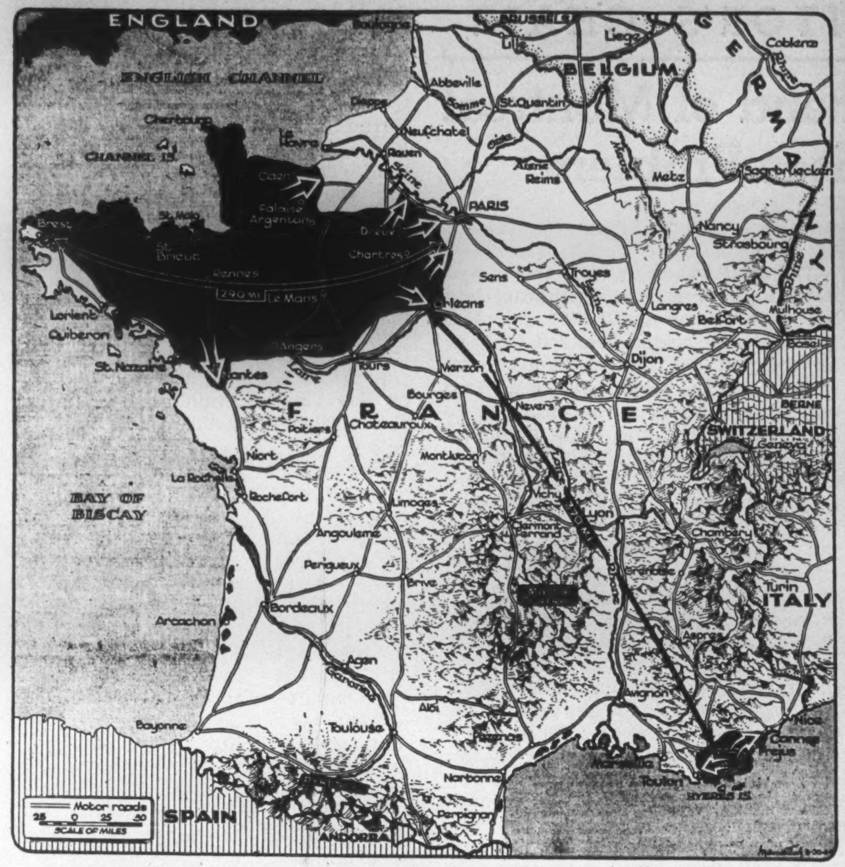
If the Germans have already lost the Seine, they will almost certainly try to organize some sort of stand along the Somme and the Aisne—the very line, in reverse, along which Weygand tried to organize a second French stand in June 1940. They won't have much more time than the French had, for their preparations.

## Patton Headed for Amiens

But we will be getting rather extended by that time. In particular General Patton's supplies will be coming over a long trail from Cherbourg. We should take Le Havre within a fortnight, but it will take several weeks to put it into good running order. Most of our stuff will still be coming over the beaches of Normandy.

And we may count on our men for superhuman deeds, exhilarated by the strong wine of victory, and urged forward by Montgomery to "make an end to the business" as quickly as possible. It is only caution which suggests that we will ever be seriously checked short of final victory. And then, there is no predicting events within German political circles or the German Command. No one in the world knows just when or how this war will end.

The invasion of the south of France is just a week old as I write, and has been declared the most successful amphibious landing of the war. D-Day on the beautiful Riviera coast cost only 300 killed. There has been some tougher fighting since,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Brest
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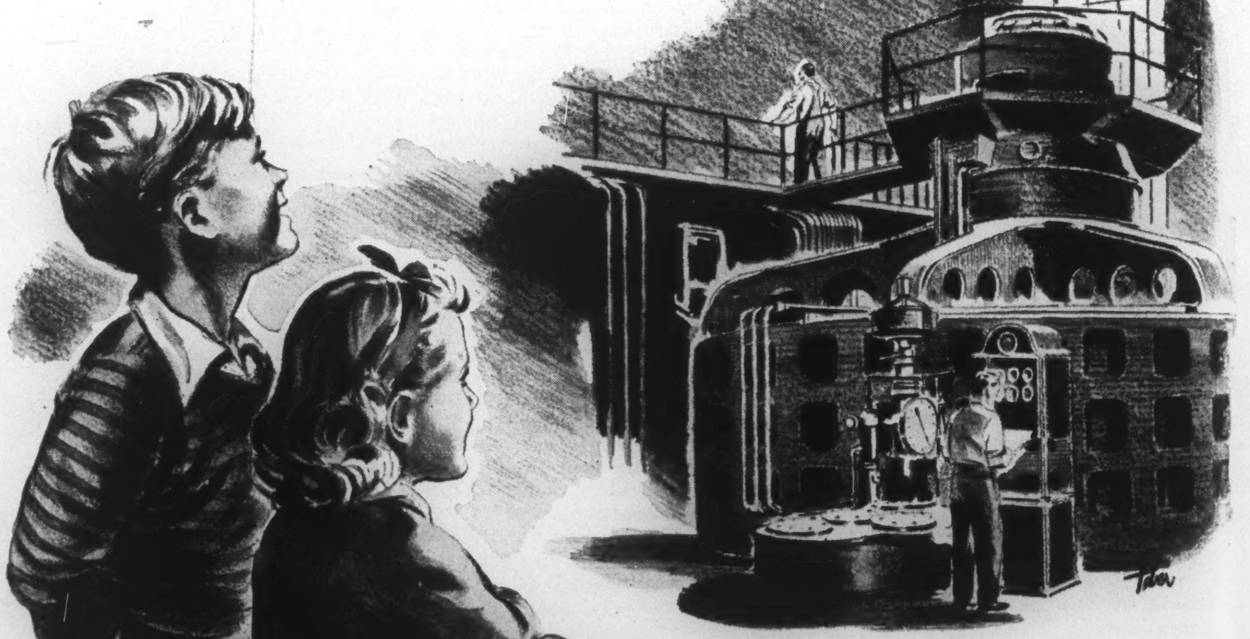

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particularly around Aix and Toulon. But only slight German reinforcements have come up, hardly balancing the 14,000 prisoners we have taken in a week. Scarcely any bridges have been blown, hardly any roads mined.

Our bridgehead is now about 75 miles across, and 60 miles deep in one place. We appear to be about to take Toulon, and Marseille does not look much firmer. Already we are well around behind it, and before it falls we may be away up in Grenoble, perhaps at Lyon. In this region the French Forces of the Interior are more aggressive every day. Beginning by overrunning small German garrisons and cutting enemy communications, they are now assaulting cities of the size of Toulouse, sixth in France, which they took last Sunday; and Lyon, which they are reported to be surrounding.

### Strength of Maquis

There appear to be several hundreds of thousands of these French patriots active, rewarding the faith of those who have believed in them all along, and forcing on many other observers and bystanders a sharp revision of their views on French "decadence". Day by day battlefront reports and headquarters spokesmen increasingly emphasize the great aid which French fighters of the interior are giving our drives.

One can begin to block out on the map whole departments and provinces of France which they have liberated. Already they control the whole Pyrenées region, from Bayonne on the Bay of Biscay across to the Mediterranean. They control the whole Haute Savoie department, extending from the Swiss frontier south past Mont Blanc, and are moving into position to take Grenoble and Lyon.

Beyond Lyon they are said to be particularly strong in the department of Saône et Loire. When the question of Toulon and Marseille is settled our drive from the south may sweep up through the Rhone Valley like a prairie cyclone. The whole Biscay coast and centre of France should fall of its own weight. With the patriots in possession of Toulouse, and assaulting Limoges, an American column is reported to have pressed southwards over 100 miles from Nantes, towards La Rochelle and Bordeaux.

Turning to the eastern front, the most-publicized development has been the German recapture of Tukhums, west of Riga, which they claim has restored the temporarily broken connection with their armies in Latvia and Estonia. It seems they may yet rescue a considerable part of this northern force, and get it down to East Prussia.

### Germans Make a Stand

While there can be no denying the stern and successful defence which the Germans have put up during this period, it should be noted that it coincided with a Soviet need to regroup, rest troops, repair equipment and bring up supplies.

Even if men could go on indefinitely—and the amazing endurance of their troops is one of the chief Soviet secret weapons—tanks, trucks and all the other mechanical equipment cannot simply be run forever without check-up and repair. In Southern Poland, however, they have not been completely halted, and have achieved the supremely important feat of establishing three bridgeheads across the Vistula.

At Warsaw, the situation has been curious. The Red Army stormed up to the gâtes at the end of July, and it seemed natural that they should try to seize the city before the Germans could recover their balance. It is true that the part of Rokossovsky's army which had approached north of the marshes, and taken Brest-Litovsk, was stretched to the limit; but the other part had come only from Kowel, about a third of the distance.

General Bor, leading the Polish underground army inside Warsaw, at any rate believed that the time was ripe. Learning of the approach of four German panzer divisions, which were to be thrown across the Vistula bridges in the city to counter-attack the approaching Russians he struck with all his long-prepared strength, and risked the arms and ammunition painfully gathered and hidden during five long years.

His blow was an outstanding success. He was able to seize the centre of the city and the main streets leading to all three bridges which the Germans intended to use. The Germans had to turn their tanks on his forces instead. But the Prussians unaccountably halted. That is over three weeks ago.

With his forces being ground down under the German might, Bor called on Rokossovsky for artillery and air support. It was not forthcoming. Finally, British and Polish airmen of the RAF had to attempt deliveries of arms all the way from Italian bases. 100 big planes were sent; 50 got through with their all-too-inadequate supplies; 21 were lost.

It may be quite true that Bor struck prematurely, without consultation with the Russians. It may be that the Russian plan did not call for an immediate assault. It may be that the Red Army could not even spare a few shells, or some air-borne supplies, which they are well accustomed to delivering to their own partisan groups behind the German lines.

Yet the affair contrasts sharply with our own treatment of the French patriots aiding our advance. And *Pravda's* blast last weekend, saying "no city has been freed by the combined blows of Soviet troops and citizen insurrectionists", and that the Polish fighters inside Warsaw have been "foully deceived by a group of adventurous political speculators of the London emigré government", contrasts sharply with the generous praise which we give to the Maquis.

It is hard to avoid the conclusion that the Russians do not want to admit that the Polish Government in London controls powerful forces in Poland, nor concede these any credit for the liberation of their country. This is to go only to the Polish units fighting with the Red Army. The strong Polish forces fighting in France and Italy are also written off by Soviet propaganda as merely being "exploited by the emigré government."

### Problem for London Poles

This is the unhappy atmosphere in which the Mikolajcyzk Government has to decide whether to accept the Kremlin's terms of a common front with the Soviet-sponsored Liberation Committee, and the cession of Eastern Poland, in exchange for a broad strip of Germany which it does not want. It is a terrible decision to take, and one could not blame the moderate Poles in London—I do not speak of the chauvinists, of whom there are some in all countries—if they should decide that there is no peace in this proposal, and refuse to take the responsibility for accepting it.

More promising political developments are the trend towards a break with the Reich in Finland and Bulgaria, on the flanks of the Axis position. In themselves, I doubt if these events would bring down a Germany which has survived the terrible June and July disaster on the Russian front, and found, somewhere, the reserve strength to halt the Soviet drive. But if Bulgaria's defection, combined with the new Soviet offensive in Moldavia, should bring down Romania, and these in turn Hungary, that would indeed be a mighty blow to the enemy.

To help force this development, a British landing in Yugoslavia in the very near future would come as no surprise. It is notable that no British divisions from Italy are reported with the invasion of Southern France. It has been clear since Teheran, if not before, that Britain has asserted her special interest in Yugoslavia and Greece. And Mr. Churchill has recently been conferring with Tito in Italy.

There is an unhappy side to the Yugoslav question, however, which is gaining little attention in these days of military victory. The Serbs, whom Mr. Churchill has admitted in the main follow Mikhailovitch, and many of the Slovenes at the other end of the country, disavow the new Subasitch Government, dominated by the Croats Subasitch and Tito.

They look upon this as an attempt to foist upon them, the majority and the core of Yugoslavia, the yoke of the Croats who have been much less loyal to the country, and of an ideology foreign to their ancient traditions. They are puzzled and chagrined by the policy of their old ally Britain, and are defending their territory against an attempt by Partisan divisions to "muscle in" in Old Serbia where they never have had popular support.

A civil war is going on in Yugoslavia, and it will go on as long as this strange attempt at a political "solution" is persisted in.

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# Best of Care Waiting For the War Blinded

### By AUDREY M. GRAHAM

**Compared to the veterans of other countries Canada's servicemen who lose their sight in this war will be in a favorable position. They will particularly benefit from the experience of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind which as a long-established national organization has the facilities and personnel to train and guide the sightless veterans and fit them into normal community life.**

**All blind veterans will receive full pension and Attendants Allowance and will be trained for a civilian occupation. In addition they will be eligible for the Land Act, University Training and other regular veterans benefits.**

THE current widespread discussion on postwar rehabilitation does not tend to focus public attention upon the specific case of the men who will return blind. This is probably because proportionately the number will be small. However, since blindness is generally recognized as being among the most serious of war injuries, it is reassuring to know that plans for the future of Canada's blinded veterans promise financial security and a full and useful life.

The social readjustment and training of the war blinded is the particular task of The Canadian National Institute for the Blind working under agreement and in close co-operation with the Department of Pensions and National Health. In this way, all the experience of a quarter of a century devoted to fitting sightless civilians and First World War veterans into normal community life is brought to bear upon the present war problem.

The Institute was established during the last war, to a large extent by the blind themselves, to meet the needs of civilians and veterans alike. Since then, with whole-hearted public support, it has built up a fine record of success in bringing new courage and determination to the sightless. Moreover, through successful methods of training many have become self-supporting. The annual report of the Institute for the year ending March 1944 showed that 1242 blind men and women were employed and their total earnings were over one million dollars.

## Adapt British Methods

The Managing Director of The Canadian National Institute for the Blind since its inception has been Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Baker, O.B.E., M.C., Croix de Guerre, B.Sc., LL.D. Blinded in the First World War, Colonel Baker received his training in London, England at St. Dunstan's the famous haven and rehabilitation centre founded for the war blinded by Sir Arthur Pearson. Thus he and other blind veterans who had the same advantage have been able to blend into the guiding principles of The Canadian National Institute for the Blind the successful methods employed at the British training centre.

This is of exceptional value at the present time because many of the casualties in the European theatre of war will receive their first contact with blind organizations when they are visited, probably in hospital, by a blind representative of St. Dunstan's. Lessons in Braille and other training will begin as soon as possible and the method, so similar to the Canadian system, will be resumed without loss of continuity when the serviceman returns to this country.

When word of each casualty is received by The Canadian National Institute for the Blind a sightless representative is sent at once to talk to the injured man's family. He offers encouragement and advice explaining that, in spite of the great handicap, a useful and interesting life is possible, and that the Institute, with its experience and understanding, is ready to help in every way.

Blinded servicemen returning from overseas are met at Halifax and urged to come, with the least possible delay after a leave spent at home, to the training centre at Toronto. Here a new residence, Baker Hall, has recently been opened where the men may stay while in training. A group from the Canadian Red Cross Nursing Auxiliary serve as V.A.D's in connection with the residence, learning Braille and psychology of the blind to make their assistance of the greatest value to the returned men. Shopping trips, visits to theatres and concerts, even dances at the Institute and bowling are all part of the pleasant business of regaining self-confidence and mingling again with the seeing world.

The preliminary training, often begun overseas and continued at the Institute, includes the reading and writing of Braille, typing, and a variety of handicrafts such as weaving and basket work. The latter serve to develop the sense of touch which is to take the place to such a large extent of the lost eyesight. Next comes the choice of and training in some definite occupation through which the blinded serviceman may be fully occupied, or at least supplement his war disability compensation (pension).

## Rate Maximum Benefits

Blindness is classified as a 100% disability in the general unskilled labour market, and as such carries entitlement for maximum compensation. As soon as the findings of the medical board make it clear that the man is no longer fit for military service discharge proceedings are started. All papers and reports relative to the case are forwarded to the Canadian Pension Commission for study and a decision. Upon discharge the blinded man receives his clothing allowance, and an extra 30 days pay. He will also receive the benefit of any amended legislation regarding postwar gratuities.

As a pensioner he is then entitled to the maximum yearly government allowance which, for all ranks below Lieutenant (Navy) and corresponding ranks in the other services, is $900 for the man, $300 for his wife, $180 for the first child, $144 for the second, and $120 for each subsequent child. In addition, the totally blinded veteran is entitled to an Attendance Allowance of $480 a year to pay for the services of a sighted guide. Hospitalization and treatment in respect of his disability is provided throughout his lifetime. Thus, relatively free from financial worry the veteran may concentrate on fitting himself for a place in the somewhat limited but ever broadening field of employment open to the blind. His war disability compensation is, for obvious reasons, unaffected by any amount he may be able to earn in the selected vocation for which he has been specially trained.

Industry, favorably impressed by the fine work done by the blind men and women in war and peacetime factories, will no doubt absorb many veterans. It is now an established fact that a sightless worker, selected with care and forethought by the Placement Department of the Institute and assigned to a suitable factory job, can equal and often better the production rate of his sighted co-workers. The spectre of accidents which once discouraged the employment of blind workers has been dispelled by their own excellent safety records.

For those who find the problem of readjustment too great to attempt work in competition with the seeing, there are the sheltered shops of the Institute which produce the famous Blindcraft products.

The blinded veteran who wants to acquire a small suburban home and acreage within travelling distance of his place of employment can seek financial assistance through the provisions of the Veterans' Land Act. Here bee-keeping, poultry raising, vegetable growing, or even the raising of bulbs etc., would provide both an interesting sideline and an additional source of income. Already one blinded veteran of this war has returned to modified farming and has purchased a property under the Veterans' Land Act. Another has taken up the intensive culture of high grade potatoes in his home district in the Province of New Brunswick.

## Variety of Openings

Those with business acumen might find a place in one of the many tobacco, newstand or restaurant enterprises, established and operated under the auspices of the Institute. In some cases it is possible for the veteran to return to his pre-war occupation or to something similar. Insurance, for example, is a business in which the blind have been known to engage with great success.

Nor is blindness any bar to advancement in education. The Government grant for university courses is available to those qualified and every possible assistance will be given by the Institute in obtaining readers and printing important material in Braille. Colonel Baker suggests as examples of practicable courses, Arts, Law, Economics and Social Science. Admittedly it requires a person of intelligence, courage and perseverance to scale these intellectual heights in spite of such a handicap, but it has been done. A blind veteran of the last war successfully completed his matriculation, obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree, attended Oxford as a Rhodes scholar and was awarded a Fellowship in history. Others have accomplished similar feats in varying degree and the opportunity still exists for the veterans of this war who will have the additional advantage of financial assistance and the facilities of The Canadian National Institute for the Blind.

In the United States it has been necessary to meet the whole problem of training blinded servicemen in a somewhat different manner. The centre for the blind of the First World War was closed in 1922 and the aftercare of the men, primarily the responsibility of the Veterans' Administration, was by arrangement or otherwise more or less undertaken by local organizations serving the blind.

To meet the need for a more centralized program of preliminary training and social adjustment the project has been placed under the Office of the Surgeon-General of the United States Army. A centre is to be established which by agreement will serve both Army and Navy so that convalescence and training may go on simultaneously. The time-tested methods of St. Dunstan's will be used to a great extent except that the men will remain on strength of the armed services until preliminary training and social adjustment has been completed.

Following discharge of men and retirement of officers from the armed forces, the veterans' Administration will be responsible for selection and training in a specific vocation wherever possible and for the after care which is so vitally necessary.

In this regard Canada is fortunate in having a nationally directed and co-ordinated organization with a number of service centres extending from coast to coast. It will not be a difficult matter, therefore, to maintain contact with the men when they are settled in far-removed localities across the country. The Canadian National Institute for the Blind has in its widespread organization the facilities to offer not only initial training but a lifelong practical interest in the welfare of every sightless veteran.

The re-establishment of blinded servicemen has been planned with forethought based on experience. Because of this, it is not improbable that many of these men will be able to take an active part in the shaping of post-war Canada.

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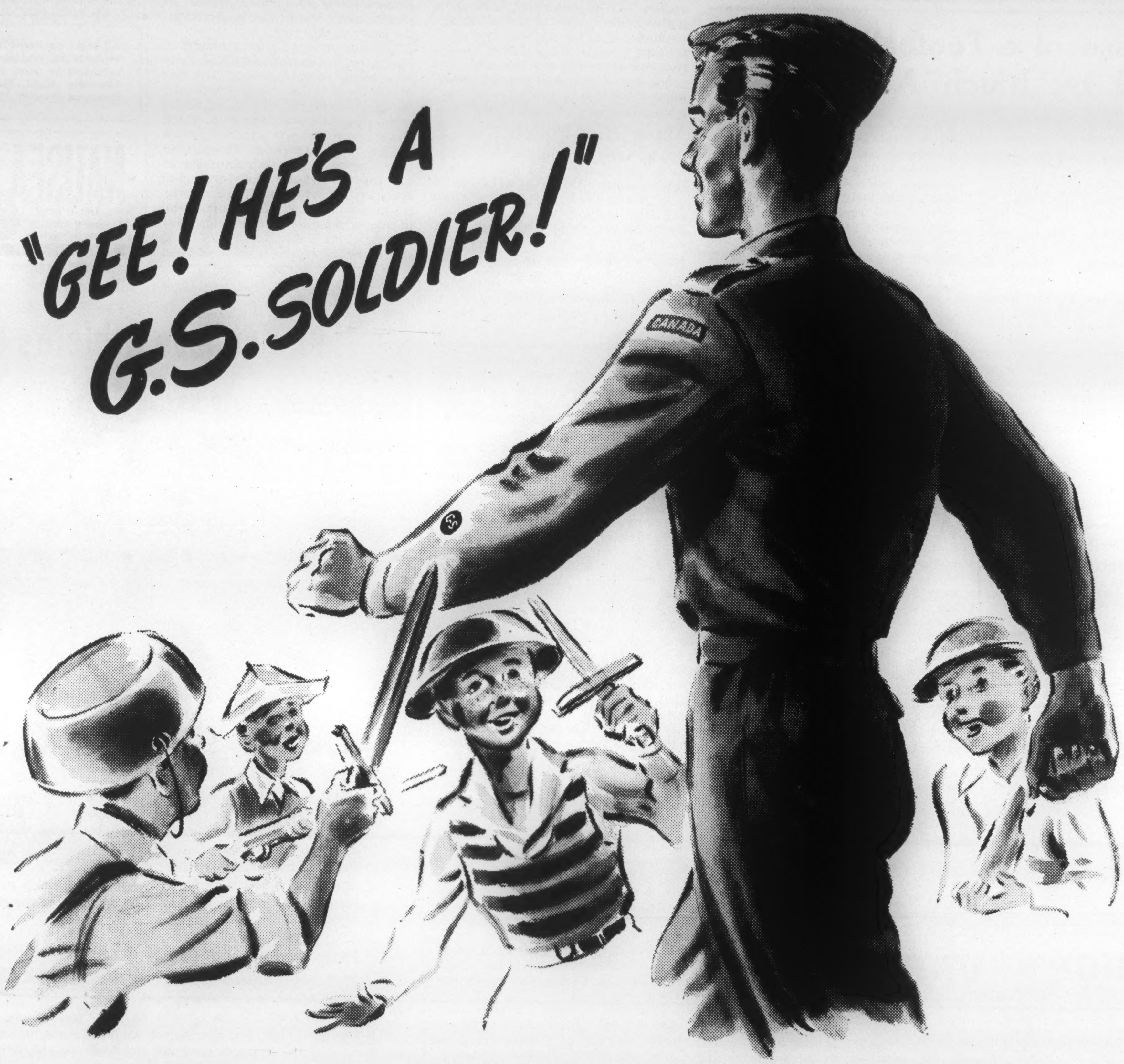
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# THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

## The Case of a Football Player Spoiled by Much Adulation

FINAL SCORE, a novel, by Warren Beck. (Ryerson, $3.00.)

HERE is a stern and thoughtful study of a man who could not grow up, a football hero intoxicated by adulation and resentful when it did not and could not continue. Also, in the background is a ghostly question; if collegiate football is or is not an organized insanity. Judging by the conduct of wealthy alumni in capitalizing on the physical exploits of a "dumb cluck" it may be.

Bill Hutten, when the forward interference is good, can make a seventy-yard run for a touch-down. Three years in succession he brings a championship to the College team. Then after graduation he's at a dead-end. He can do nothing well but play football. For a time he plays in a professional team, but when that peters out, the alumni set him up in a corporation, manufacturing and selling football equipment, with every item autographed by the hero. He has neither the taste nor the wit to be a business man; everything is handed to him on a platter.

But he is cursed with an inferiority complex. He's from the South Side and always feels he doesn't "belong". Hatred and resentment boil up in him. Nobody can tell him anything; he knows it all. He is resolutely and persistently wall-eyed. Then a grafting politician takes him over and uses him to his destruction.

The story is told in a series of conversations between a young lawyer and the Sports writer, who, for his sins, is the hero's press-agent. It is vivid, colloquial, humorous, and strikingly effective. The characterization is admirable. The theme perfectly worked out. One of the ablest first novels of the year.

•

## The Plane Came Down

ISLAND IN THE SKY, by Ernest K. Gann. (Macmillans, $3.00.)

A TRANSPORT plane with a crew of five, shuttling across the Atlantic, makes a forced landing in mid-winter, a hundred miles or so north of Hudson Bay. Other pilots in the same service, which is non-military, but in military use, organize and carry-out a search for the lost men, not with any great hope, but with the determination that everything must be done that can be done.

This is the story, told from two angles; first, of the men marooned, then of the untiring seekers. Since the writer is himself in the service all the technique of flying is here, together with the last detail of flying-psychology. It's a masterly record of courage and devotion, furious in action and afire with enthusiasm.

No other book of aerial adventure approaches this in moving power.

•

## Three First Novels

By W. S. MILNE

AMY FERRABY'S DAUGHTER by Elisabeth Ford. (Longmans, Green. $3.00.)

INSURGENT SUMMER by Charlotte Aiken Yarborough. (Musson. $3.00.)

HIGH TIDE AT NOON by Elisabeth Ogilvie. (Oxford. $3.25.)

THESE three are all first novels, all written by women, and all American. That, and the fact that they are all predominantly love stories, about exhausts the points in common.

The first mentioned, "Amy Ferraby's Daughter", is an innocuous tale of the caste system of a mid-west town of the eighteen-eighties. The Ferrabys had been important folk back East, and when St. John Ferraby came to Prairie Grove and built a house with *two* bow windows, and pronounced his name Sinjin and had a wife who never did a thing, the natives bowed to quality. When in the course of human events, Amy Ferraby's daughter became an orphan, she continued to live in the great tradition, taking the continued devotion and admiration of her childhood playmates for granted.

Chief among these was stalwart and sterling Eben Isherwood, Ferraby hired boy and later ditto man. He worshipped from afar, but his devotion had its reward when his uncle died and left him a small fortune just about the time that beautiful Caroline Ferraby had exhausted her parents' inheritance. As you may guess, he puts his fortune at her disposal anonymously, and continues to admire from afar, although once he forgot himself and kissed her, greatly to her indignation. He shares another romantic interlude with her, when they spend the day together at the Chicago Exposition.

Unfortunately, however, Caroline has a bad habit of catching pneumonia. She does this once too often, but Eben is by her bedside to hold her hand long after it is cold in death. Whereupon, as the gifted authoress very poetically observes, in her ultimate sentence, 'Childe Roland to the dark tower came."

"Insurgent Summer" is more substantial stuff. It is a shrewd and restrained study of family relationships, in which Galton Fanning, mediocre son of a remarkable father, tries to conceal his mediocrity from himself by ruthlessly dominating all with whom he has any dealings. He nearly wrecks the publishing firm he inherited, estranges his wife, attempts to ruin his junior partner, interferes with his sister's love affair, and eventually brings about his young son's death. The characters are well done, and interest mounts to the climax with considerable suspense.

Miss Yarborough has avoided the melodramatic pitfalls inherent in her theme, even at the expense of underwriting the climactic moment when Galton at length finds himself alone and powerless over those he had attempted to dominate. We feel we would have liked to see him writhe a bit, a tribute to the characterization. Most of the story is laid in the vicinity of the Fanning summer home on the Bay of Fundy, and the atmosphere of an Atlantic fishing village is admirably handled.

"High Tide at Noon," probably the best of the three, is also a sea-coast tale, this time of the lobster fishermen off the coast of Maine. Its sea doings are all narrated from the point of view of the natives, and summer visitors do not intrude.

The Bennet family dominate an island colony of lobstermen, and Joanna, the daughter of the house, although educated on the mainland, is essentially an island girl. The book tells of her adolescence, her fights with her brothers, her tomboy escapades, her marriage, her struggles against the evil that creeps into the island Eden. As the older generation dies out, and the lobsters apparently desert their former haunts, the younger men go farther afield. At length, after a series of misfortunes, the island is deserted.

The story opens with the return of Joanna, now a mature and lonely woman, to the deserted island. The rest of the book tells the story of the gradual decline of the place, which is interwoven with Joanna's personal story. The heroine emerges as a strong and interesting figure, her maturing managed very skilfully by the author, wholly believable and sympathetic. In the end, we are given a glimpse of an island rebirth, and hope of tranquillity and happiness for Joanna. This is really a capital book, full of color, suspense, vivid writing, and excellent characterization. It would, and doubtless will, make a good movie, if not too greatly altered in the screening.

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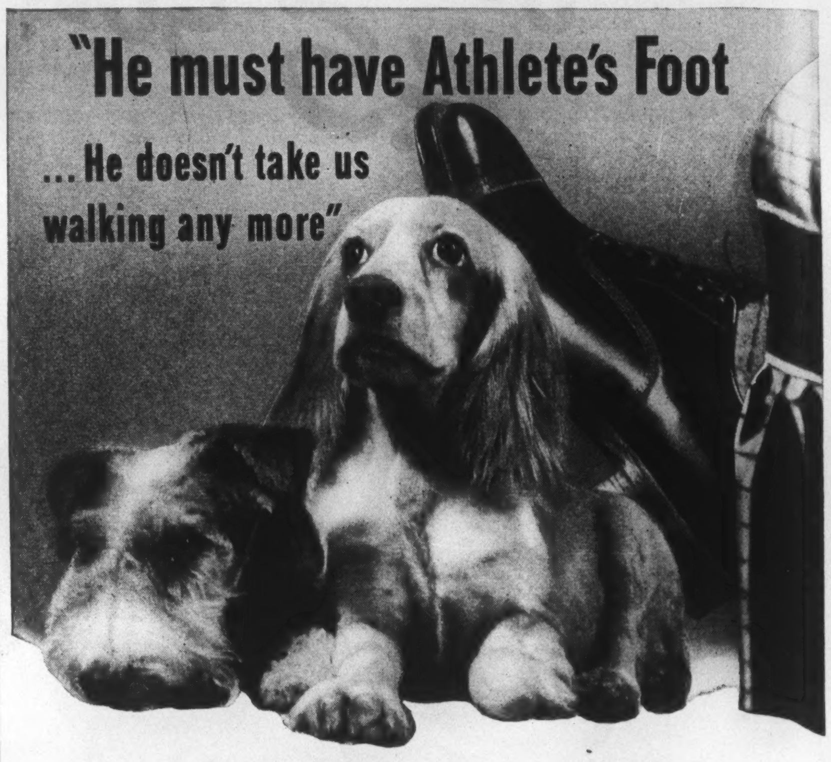
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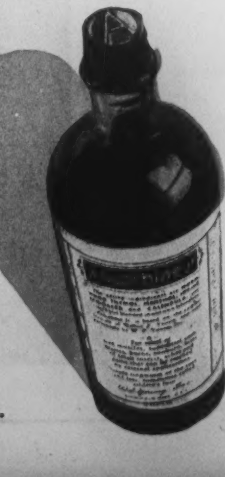
... He doesn't take us walking any more"



**What Athlete's Foot is**

Athlete's Foot is a skin infection caused by micro-organisms which thrive in the presence of dead skin and excessive perspiration between your toes. It produces a severe irritation often followed by splitting of the skin.

**How you may get it**

The micro-organisms which cause Athlete's Foot are carried through the air—are present on most feet at one time or another. They are also found on bath mats, in swimming pools, on floors and floor coverings. Thus you see it's almost impossible for you to avoid the risk of exposure to Athlete's Foot.

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Before you go to bed tonight, look between your toes. Spread them apart carefully. Is the skin moist and cracked, tender and inflamed? Is itching present? Such symptoms usually indicate you have Athlete's Foot.

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## THE LONDON LETTER

# Britain Promises To Be In For Chilly Time This Winter

### By P. O'D.

COAL is still one of the major worries of the authorities, and indeed of all of us who burn coal—when we can get it. There isn't nearly enough to go around, and it looks like becoming less and less. At any rate, for the civilian consumer. The war-industries will have to get their supplies, whoever else may go short. If next winter should prove much colder than the present summer, we are all in for a very chilly time of it.

Statistics just published by the Ministry of Fuel make very grim reading—grim even for statistics. Coal production has been dropping at the rate of more than 9,000,000 tons a year ever since the war started. Fewer miners, older and wearier miners, not enough recruits to make up for wastage, absenteeism, strikes — the deplorable strikes, which accounted in the first quarter of this year for the loss of 3,500,000 tons of coal. Just after miners had been given the highest wages in all the history of the industry!

Inevitably in war-time miners grow fewer and tireder and, on the average, older. But for the strikes and absenteeism—especially the absenteeism—there is no excuse. Apparently the miner, having downed tools for more money, and having got it, proceeds to down them again for the pleasant business of spending it. It would be hard to blame him if there weren't a war on. But unfortunately there is a war on, which gives to that sort of irresponsibility a very ugly look. This is no time for any man to take his ease whose work is so badly needed.

One bright page in the otherwise gloomy record is the development in the production of what is known as "outcrop" coal, meaning the surface stuff that can be dug up swiftly and easily by mechanical means. It is not such good coal, and heretofore it has not been a profitable undertaking. Besides, a good many landowners have objected to the gouging and disfigurement of their estates. But war is a stern taskmaster, who brushes aside such objections.

In the past eighteen months, even with the makeshift machinery available for the purpose, several million tons of surface coal have been recovered. With the new and better machinery said to be on the way from America, this output should be doubled. Not such a lot perhaps, compared to the greatness of the need, but everything helps. This certainly will.

Altogether, the coal situation, though serious, is not hopeless. This is a country where amazing things can be and are accomplished, once the need is generally and genuinely realized. Well, now we know.

### London Stays Nonchalant

Still the doodlebugs go doodling overhead, snorting furiously like so many flying pigs. Still our airmen on patrol shoot them down into the sea or into the countryside all along the comparatively narrow corridor to London. As a dweller in that corridor I have seen dozens of them destroyed — sometimes a good deal closer than was altogether pleasant. But still quite a few of them got through to London, and, as the BBC announcers discreetly put it, "damage and casualties have been reported."

It is true that the damage done is entirely haphazard and of almost no military importance. But that is very little consolation to the man who has had his home pushed over by the blast of one of these infernal machines. There is indeed to many people something peculiarly sinister and trying to the nerves about this very casualness, though, Heaven knows, the German bombing of London was casual and indiscriminate enough in the later blitzes, just tip and run.

London as a whole takes this form of attack as it took the others, grimly and quietly. School children are once again being evacuated, people with no work to do are asked to go where they won't become casualties and a burden to others, the deep shelters have at long last been opened to the public, the Anderson dug-out in the backyard becomes once more a dormitory—the safer you feel the sounder you sleep—and, for the rest, London gets on with its job.

Grand old London Town, the unconquerable and the imperturbable! If it were the trumpets of the Last Judgment sounding their dread summons to the living and the dead, I feel that the typical Londoner would look with mild astonishment on the glory and the terror of that apocalyptic scene, and muttering, "Blimey, it's a rum go!" would finish the job in hand—possibly a pint. It would take more than a flying bomb to destroy that superb nonchalance.

## THE WEEK IN RADIO

# The Radio Columnist Gathers His News from Many Sources

### By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

THE telephone rings and it's Horace Brown, radio script writer, who worked at the CBC before he joined a Toronto advertising office. "I've got good news for you," Horace says. "I've just had a cable from New Zealand—imagine, a cable at 30 cents a word—and it's from the National Broadcasting Service there, and they want to know if they can use my radio play 'The Torch'. You know, the one I wrote for the fourth Victory Loan. It's about the French underground. What did I tell them? I cabled back at the weekend rate—that's ten cents a word—that they could use it at their highest rates." And before you know it, Horace is off on a rampage on his pet theme about the futility of writing plays for Canadian radio. "I've just had a letter from the Blue Network about my play 'Son of America', and they love it, and intend to use it at the first opportunity. This is the same play I couldn't sell to the CBC under the title 'Son of Canada'. The CBC has 30 of my plays in their files, and they don't seem to have time to use any of them."

YOU open the mail and on a canary-colored letterhead from Islington, Ontario, your old friend Gordon Sinclair writes: "Here's an item I just picked up during my rounds at the Toronto studios." It's about Al Leary, ace sports commentator formerly of CKCL, Toronto, who has opened a new office with E. A. Byworth and they hope to secure a radio license to operate a new radio station in Toronto, broadcasting only in the daytime. (A letter from Leary confirms this, and he says: "There is nothing definite to report as yet, but we have hopes that very shortly we will be able to release publicity".)

YOU have lunch with Charlie Watson, sportsman and publicist, who shows you a letter he's just received from Bing Crosby in which the crooner says he's very sorry he can't accept Charlie's invitation to come to Toronto and play a golf tournament with Bob Hope, but Bing's going overseas. A week later you hear that he's left, and two days after that you happen to be listening to Ted Husing broadcasting a horse-race on Long Island and there's Bing being interviewed.

As for Bob Hope, you see in the newspapers that he and Frances Langford were stranded in a tiny hamlet in Northern New South Wales, and you can't think of anything nicer than being stranded with lovely Frances Langford. You try to find out when Hope is scheduled to return to the airwaves, and all you can learn is that it depends upon when he returns, but it'll be some Tuesday, at 10 p.m. and Jerry Colona and Frances will again be on the show.

THE telephone rings again and it's Jack Cooke, of the Northern Broadcasting Co. and associate of Roy Thompson, who owns several radio stations in Northern Ontario, and has more recently invaded the newspaper field in western Ontario. It's about the item in this space about Cooke being interested in buying CKCL. Jack says: "It may all be perfectly true, but I can't say a word until August 26, and I'd be grateful if you hold everything until that date." So you pretend to know nothing about it.

Then there's John Adaskin on the wire, with the news that he and Al Savage are westward bound to audition singers for the fall and winter series of "Singing Stars". They will visit at least nine centres, John says, and they hope to unearth some real talent. You run into Savage an hour later, and he wants to know did you know that Gordon Sinclair's travel adventure series may go on a national network, if the CBC approves.

YOU go walking in Queen's Park and you walk right into Roy Locksley, former musical director for CFRB. "I'm going back into civilian life," he says. "My job with the navy is finished. The navy show is on the road, and it's a wonderful show. I'm not going back to CFRB. Maybe I'll free-lance. Or maybe I'll go to the west coast. The climate out there is so wonderful."

BECAUSE several people have asked you for news about Claire Wallace's return to the radio, you telephone Claire and find out that the tall, handsome and glamorous Canadian chatterbox has a new sponsor (no relation to the Canadian government) and will "shortly" be broadcasting again, three times a week. "I'm on my way to Montreal tonight to seal the deal, and you'll be the first to know the opening date and the name of the sponsor," Claire promises. And you're glad that she won't have to work 15 hours a day gathering, writing and broadcasting a script five days a week. Three days a week is enough.

THEN you and John Fisher go over to Toronto's Greenwich Village and have dinner together, and John tells you it's true that Time magazine offered him an attractive job in the United States, but he turned it down because he's a Canadian and believes in Canada and its future. Neil LeRoy, originator of "Public Opinion", did the same thing. A New York advertising agency offered him a big salary if he would leave Canada, but LeRoy turned it down.

EVERY now and then you visit the radio studios, and pick up interesting little stories. One about Roly Young having his own radio show, for instance, every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Then you hear that the dean of Canadian columnists, Vernon McAree, may get a radio contract, commentating.

Occasionally you buy a copy of "Variety", bible of the theatrical, movie and radio world, just to make sure you aren't missing anything important. Your eye lights on a story about Ed Wynn returning to the microphone, Friday, Sept. 8 at 7 p.m. over the Blue network. The show is called "Happy Island".

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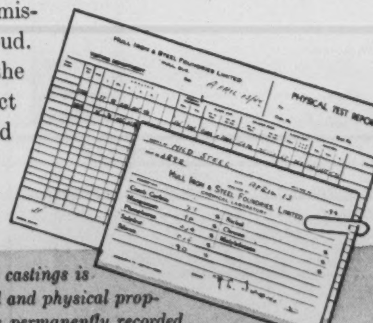

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## WORLD OF WOMEN

# Canada's Army of Women Workers in the U.S. Looks Homeward

### By ELAINE KNIGHT

*New York.*

THE question which occupies first place in everyone's mind at the moment is not a war problem, since victory in Europe is hoped to be a matter of weeks, but a peace problem—"What kind of job will I have after the war?"

One army of workers who expect to wear out much shoe leather when the hunt is on is the army of Canadian girls who came to New York and Washington at the request—in most cases—of the British Government. These girls have worked hard at long hours and believe they have done as much for the cause of the United Nations as most workers in Canada, but they will not be surprised if a few months from now they not infrequently hear this rebuke: "You went down to the States and had a lot of fun when there was plenty of work to be done in Canada, how can you expect to step into a good job as soon as you come home?" They anticipate this question, but it seems to them a very "smalltown" attitude.

## Next Stop Cairo

It is true that the war has been a source of opportunity for these adventurers. Salaries are good, and untaxed unless originating in Canada. It is a thrilling experience to discover that Rockefeller Centre is not only an amazing architectural experiment but a building whose offices on the 60th floor offer a view of Central Park, the East River, the Hudson River, and the Empire State Building. The best plays, the best music, the best art, all come to New York. Sailors, port connoisseurs, say that it is the one city in the world where they can still have as much of a spree as in pre-war days. It's a dismal enough thought, but there is a Broadway restaurant and nightclub—Roger's Corners—which has a 10 a.m. show for war workers on night shifts. In Washington life is less hectic, proproceeds in a more formal atmosphere which many prefer. Either of these cities may be just the first stop in a journey which will lead to a career in London, or Cairo, or New Delhi, or any one of a dozen South American cities.

But the thorns in this seeming garden of roses begin to prick almost immediately. Everything is unbelievably expensive; the constant clangor, the grime, are ubiquitous; escaping the heat involves a two-hour trip by subway, the trampling of a million pair of feet around one's square yard on the beach, and another two-hour ride home, at the end of which the victim's temperature is only slightly below boiling point. New York is unexcelled as a field in which to observe the Struggle for Existence, the Survival of the Fittest. In this instance the fittest appear to be the loudest, the roughest, the rudest. The mood is infectious; even the most innocent soon become canny when they have signed a year's lease only to discover the following day that their apartment is host to a variety of insect and small-animal life. In short, merely to keep alive in New York demands concentrated attention twenty-four hours a day.

## Torontonians Shaken?

Many have succumbed and returned to the comparatively pastoral existence which has become their memory of Canada. A few, whose only motive in coming was to see the town, found themselves back home rather sooner than they expected.

Of those who remain, many will not, from preference, go home at all. Their homes are in various parts of Canada from coast to coast, but immediately prior to coming to the U.S. the majority were working in Montreal, Ottawa, or Toronto. The reactions of these three groups are interesting.

Montrealers have always been rather more in and of the world than above it; a few years away from their indigenous setting can be taken in stride. Montreal to them was and still is a metropolis which can hold up its head proudly in the company of any European or American city.

The insularity of Ottawa has proved to be founded on rock, and the natives to their everlasting peace of mind still believe themselves to be a Chosen People; they will carry this conviction to the ends of the earth.

Alas for the happiness of Torontonians, whose insularity was founded on sand. This strange new world has shaken them to the roots, their once impenetrable self-satisfaction has vanished forever, and they laugh loudest of all at the crude humor of those who "once spent a week in Toronto on Sunday." Peace in view, the writing on the wall looms large and warns: "Trapped in Toronto!" And so these unnatural children are now scurrying about in a frantic search for escape.

The goal of the would-be travellers is London. In spite of robots, rationing, and all the great and small discomforts of which they have heard so much, the feeling still is that "there is no place like London." The British themselves, who on the whole have been a pleasant surprise to Canadians, possibly had something to do with this. A very few required to be disabused of the idea that Canadians are and should be known by the ridiculous epithet "colonials". The barrier of accents, which in initial weeks inhibited communication by the spoken word, was soon surmounted.

## The Superior Being

An Englishman is a superior being from his exterior shell in to his last red blood corupscle, but except for the rare unfortunate who forgets that he is great because England is great and is pathetically sure that England's fame stems from his family tree, this is somehow not objectionable; his innate sense of preeminence is too deep, too unconscious, to be anything but a source of wonder to less exalted mortals. An Englishman can do the simplest things in the most complicated fashion, but he can conceive and execute schemes of brilliance with a thoroughness which is a revelation to many Americans, who not always wisely are ready to rush in where the British fear to tread. The union of American reckless enthusiasm with British skillful determination is an unbeatable combination; working together, they are superb.

Canadians often find themselves in the position of interpreters, explaining the British and Americans to one another. The American conception of both England and Canada is a curious brew of contradictions—ignorance and interest, animosity and goodwill, prejudice and generosity. It is safe to say that the United States has a much stronger feeling of kinship and friendliness with Canada than with Great Britain, but many Americans still believe that Canadians are literally King George's "serfs", that there is no rationing in Canada, that Canada "doesn't know there's a war on." On the subway recently a woman directed a malevolent glare at a Canadian soldier and said loudly, "And our boys are dying in France"! This is indeed an extreme case and one can only hope that when the woman in question stepped out of the subway she fell beneath the wheels of a fast express. A eulogy by Walter Winchell has done as much to explain Canada to America as all the work of the Canadian War Information Board.

The causes of American hostility to England are many and varied, and nothing is gained by closing one's eyes to the fact that in some cases this dislike has grown into a real if mistaken hatred of all things British. Britain's worst enemy in this connection is the U.S. isolationist press, which it is no exaggeration to say exerts a diabolical influence in America today. Despising Great Britain, fearing the Soviet, undermining its own Administration, it still believes America can live in "splendid isolation"; hating Roosevelt, it uses the British as a stick to beat him with, on the pretext that he is Churchill's dupe. If this section of the press gains in power, the results may be tragic both for America and future British-American relations.

The children of Uncle Sam have a notorious reputation for thinking that their contribution to any undertaking must be infinitely greater than their neighbor's mite, and another section of the press unintentionally strikes at international unity by fostering this belief in its readers. The day after the Canadian invasion of Dieppe, where a dozen U.S. Rangers participated as observers, a New York newspaper ran a screaming headline: "Yanks Invade Europe!" Papers which tend to combat this myopic view—the New York "Times", "Herald Tribune", "PM", Boston's

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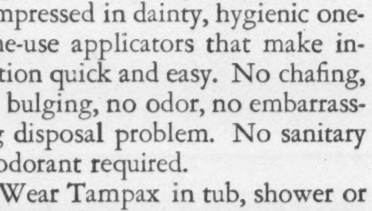

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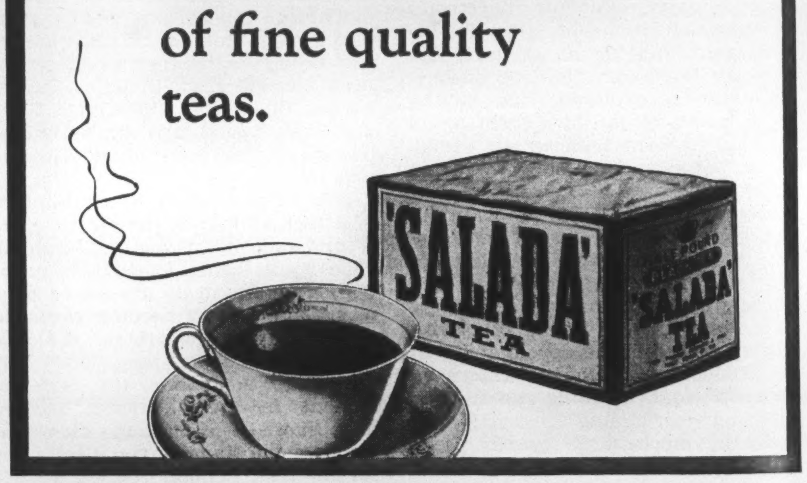

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"Christian Science Monitor", reach a relatively small proportion of the population.

The British both for reasons of expediency and because they incline to be impervious to insult, fend off the many barbs hurled their way with stoical good humor, but when his hour comes, the worm will turn. Shortly after the attack on Pearl Harbor when an American was waxing furious on this dastardly "stab in the back", a patient, long-suffering British friend interrupted to score a direct hit himself. Said he: "For a nation that so consistently turned its posterior on what was going on in the world, you have a ruddy nerve to expect the honor of being stabbed anywhere else." It is believed that the American was speechless for fully five minutes.

In the midst of this conflict of emotions and opinions Canadians, who once felt their country was very "small beer", have risen rapidly in their own estimation. Somewhere between the arrogant coldness which is alleged to be the soul of Britain and the boastful egotism which is attributed to be America they see themselves as the personification of Aristotle's Golden Mean, a model of sweet reason. They hope to supply many a soft answer in U.S.-British differences.

### Return Willynilly

Looking homeward, they are watching with interest the political scene, the Provincial elections, the growing power of the C.C.F., but their next vote will probably not be cast on the basis of ideological beliefs at all: if the war is followed by an era of prosperity, they will vote for a perpetuation of the existing form of government; if there is a depression, they will turn to the C.C.F. In spite of the satisfaction felt for Canada's wartime domestic program the traditional Toronto view illogically prevails that Prime Minister Mackenzie King can in no way be responsible for its success.

For Canadians who have travelled thus far and have the urge to go farther, the great obstacle is the unwillingness of the Canadian Government to provide an Exit Permit. It has taken the stand that (1) there is no room in Britain for superfluous people, and (2) when Canadians leave the U.S.A. they should return to Canada where there is still much to be done. One answer to the first point is that anyone who did have an Exit Permit could take advantage of a British Volunteer Scheme offer of free transportation to England and three free weeks to find a job; at the end of that time anyone who had not found work was placed in a position.

The second point brings Canadians up against a department of the Government with which they have scant sympathy — the Selective Service Board, branded as an abysmal failure and a sad joke. They know there are many able girls and women in Canada who are not fully employed, and they do not believe they are showing a lack of patriotism by wanting to work in another part of the world. They hold on the contrary that the more countries, the more languages, they know, the more value they are to Canada. Finally, now is the time when they have a chance to see the world, but in a few years when there may be no labor shortage in Canada, at the very moment when they will secure an Exit Permit with ease the opportunities for travel will be gone.

### Nowhere to Roam

Canadians recognize that for better or for worse government control of private lives is on the increase. They realize that economic security for workers is essential if the nation is to be prosperous and happy; if this condition can only be achieved through further government regulations they will willingly accept them. But on the subject of their freedom to roam the earth when the Axis has been defeated, this is their view: Canada is indeed a large country, but it is bounded on three sides by ocean and on the fourth side by the U.S.A.; no government should refuse to allow its citizens to venture beyond these boundaries with the single excuse that they first saw the light of day within the confines of three oceans and the 49th parallel.

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# Fishing Can Be a Good Sport for Women Who Obey the Rules

**By ANNE FRANCIS**

DURING the last few holiday weeks, I've been cocking my eye at the war between men and women. It is the same every summer. Camp after camp filled with disgruntled, frustrated husbands whose wives have ruined their fishing, and wives who are having a horrible time and wish they had never come.

After careful observation I must admit that it is almost always the fault of the wives. They are the aggressors. The first day in camp they go fishing for a few hours during which time they are either too cold or too hot. They also get wet feet, snag their lines on the bottom of the lake and complain about the flies. After that they spend the rest of the holiday trying to keep their men from going fishing again.

And yet fishing is fun. It is definitely fun to go fishing as well as to catch fish. Our northern lakes provide beauty to last through a long city pent winter; beauty to act as a tonic to the spirit and balm to the soul. Fishing is fun if you are dressed properly. It is a grim occupation if the marrow of your bones is frozen, if you are as wet as a bullfrog or acquire a sunburned face which looks like a piece of boiled ham. Nevertheless nine out of ten women seem to think that Palm Beach clothes are the proper thing to wear in the bush.

Again and again, I have seen women in slacks which are so long and floppy that they sponge up all the dirty, fishy water in the bottom of the skiff; or they wear shorts which expose their legs so that mosquitoes and black flies make them look like a case of chicken pox. Frequently they neglect to bring sweater or a rain coat which means they have to borrow their husbands' clothes when it turns cold or starts to rain. This invariably annoys the husbands.

### Dressing the Part

Of course the tenth woman is the happy fisherwoman, her husband's pride and joy, who dresses properly, handles a rod or an outboard motor as well as a man and competes fish for fish with her cheerful mate. She knows the tricks of the trade.

The odd part is that the right clothes for fishing present no problems at all. They can be assembled easily and cheaply and, furthermore, once you have a duffle bag full of sound fishing togs you have it for years to come. The following is all the well dressed fisherwoman needs for a succession of comfortable, peaceful holidays on one of our northern lakes.

A sturdy raincoat—the boys' department for that one—and a sou' wester type of rain hat. These will make you look like an ad for cod liver oil but they will also enable you to cry defiance to the wild waves when a thunderstorm creeps up over the lake. Rubber boots. I prefer the ankle length kind. Or waterproof leather boots. In the mid-summer months, flat heeled tennis shoes or any rubber soled shoe. I buy mine in the growing girls' department. Anyway, leave clog-heeled beach shoes at home. They are a menace on rocks or trails—ankle sprainers.

### No Place for Glamour

Several changes of woollen socks are a must. The thicker the better because flies can not bite through them. I always use ancient shrunken socks discarded by my husband. Slacks of course—not beach pajamas. A light pair made of dungaree cloth and, if possible, a woollen pair for the odd cold day although these can be eliminated by wearing warm underwear. Also a couple of flannel shirts. My favorite is a lumber jack shirt—red and black checks—which my husband bought in '24 and sent to a laundry which thoughtfully shrunk it down to fit me. I have bought good shirts in the boys' department too. A change of long woollen underwear and a pair of flannelette pajamas are also a good investment.

The most important single item is a windbreaker because it can be worn over lots of sweaters in cold weather and as a protection from sun and insects in hot weather. It is worth while to buy a good Grenfell cloth type. Mine is twelve years old and has done duty for horseback and skiing and for hanging out the laundry in the back yard on windy days.

A sun hat is essential. Not the picture hat that would go to a garden party but the straw kind Huckleberry Finn wore fishing. When they blow off they float long enough to be picked up.

As for beauty. File down your fingernails and leave the carmine polish bottle at home. Pack a good sunburn cream, a white lipstick and an insect repellent. Discover a hair-do which does not need to be fussed over. Make an appointment with the hairdresser for the day after the holiday ends and then forget about looking glamorous and concentrate on being an outdoor girl.

As for learning to handle a rod and a motor boat, ask your husband to give you one of his old rods and reels for your own. Don't make the mistake of planning to share your husband's rod. Men and fishing tackle are notoriously like dogs and bones.

Learn to cast. Men will try to teach you, which means that they will demonstrate how well they cast. The only way to learn, however, is to sneak off alone and practise throwing the bait at the moon over your right shoulder while holding a book between your elbow and your waist. If you sling the bait sideways you do *not* know how to cast and should not be at large. It is bad form to hook your husband's eyeball or the back of the guide's neck.

Learn to run an outboard motor. Ten year old children manage to run them very efficiently. It is easy if you don't mind wiping oily fingers on your slacks and occasionally slapping your face with a piece of rope.

If more women followed these "simple little rules and few," the war between men and women would give way to a lasting peace. Undoubtedly more husbands would shave while in camp and best of all, women would discover that fishing is fun and that is why their husbands want to go fishing all the time.

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## MUSICAL EVENTS

# Famous Brazilian Work Revived At Prom: Annamary Dickey

### By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE guest conductor at the Promenade Symphony concert in Varsity Arena last week was Samuel Hersenhoren, well known to Canadian network listeners for years and a violinist of fine quality. As a conductor his style is not showy; but his sincerity, mastery of detail and capacity for leadership were shown in a program of distinguished quality.

One is grateful to him for reviving the overture of a work "Il Guarany" which some seven decades ago put South America on the musical map, and made its composer, Antonio Carlos Gomez (or Gomes) for a time an international figure. He was the contemporary of Tchaikovsky, Grieg and Brahms, born in 1839 near Rio de Janiero. He studied under his father at the Rio Conservatory, which is a rather venerable institution as conservatories go on this hemisphere. As early as 1861 he was composing for the theatre at the Brazilian capital, and later went to Milan, Italy, for further study. "Il Guarany," his first important work was produced at La Scala in 1870 and was an international success; heard in London, Paris and many other centres. In 1884 a special production was given at the Star Theatre, New York. Gradually it became forgotten outside South America. He composed other operas including "Salvator Rosa" (1874) and "Maria Tudor" (1877). His last work, on a real Brazilian subject, was "Condor" in 1891. The first "world's fair" held in America was the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876; and for this event Gomez composed "Il Saluto del Bresile." The 400th anniversary of the discovery of America he signallized by a cantata "Colombo," produced at Rio de Janiero in 1892. Four years later he died at Para.

The overture to "Il Guarany" played by Hersenhoren, is strong, vital music, richly scored and full of fervent melody, and was interpreted with broad dramatic effect. A novelty of singular charm was "Matinees Musicales" composed in 1941 by the young British composer Benjamin Britten, who spent the summer of 1939 in Canadian cities; a red-haired young man who impressed everyone who met him, with his radical ideas. Already in 1936 he had composed "Soirees Musicales" and both suites bear the inscription "From Rossini,"—which conveys its own message. Britten though by conviction a modernist is exceptional in that he is not allergic to melody. The five movements of "Matinees Musicales" are captivating in a melodic sense and were interpreted with clean-cut elegance and fine rhythmical intuition by Mr. Hersenhoren. The conductor revealed breadth of style and ability to evoke noble tone from the orchestra, in the Largo and Finale from Dvorak's "New World" Symphony; the Tchaikovsky "1812" overture; and Walter Damrosch's transcription of Bach's choral prelude "A Mighty Fortress is Our God" which Brahms introduced in the last movement of his 1st Symphony. This transcription is among the most important of Dr. Damrosch's works, notable for its stirring and tasteful use of brass.

One would like to hear the lyric soprano Annamary Dickey in an intimate recital in a small hall. She is a gladsome sight to see and her upper tones have pure and appealing quality. Her finesse was apparent in her singing of a legato aria from Mozarts' "Figaro"; and her rendering of English lyrics was delightful. But she seemed lost in so vast an auditorium.

## Musical Losses

Toronto is losing another valuable orchestral player in October when John Hutcheon, equally expert on the oboe and the English horn joins the reorganized Detroit Symphony Orchestra. Mr. Hutcheon was a well known figure in the Royal Scottish Orchestra and the Carl Rosa Opera Company, before coming to Canada 17 years ago. Sir Thomas Beecham, on holding his first rehearsal with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra in 1940 at once recognized him and summoned him to the podium to shake hands. The fame of Hutcheon as a virtuoso (on the English horn especially) has been spread by visiting conductors who have directed T.S.O. and Prom concerts during recent seasons. Last year he had opportunities to join the San Francisco and the St. Louis orchestras. The Detroit offer proved too tempting to be declined. The reorganized institution numbers 115 pieces and Mr. Hutcheon will be associated with the brilliant oboist Dirk Van Emmerich, who for some years came from Detroit weekly to play at the Proms and was last season first oboe with the Metropolitan Opera orchestra.

Toronto is also losing two other musicians of distinction in the well known violinist Adolph Koldofsky, and his wife, the pianist, Gwendolyn Williams, whose fame as an accompanist is nation-wide. Mr. Koldofsky was reared in Toronto and was for some time second violin of the Hart House Quartet. He is leaving to become concert master of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra.

## A Century Ago

People nowadays cannot realize what their ancestors a century ago regarded as a full evening's entertainment. Recently the London *Times* reprinted a report from its issue of August 16th, 1844 describing a visit by the Prince of Prussia (afterwards the Emperor William I) to the Italian Opera, at Her Majesty's Theatre. The opera was Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and the program also included the last scene of Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor"; a light work "La Vivandière"; and a ballet "Esmeralda"; which, says the Times, "as may be imagined, drove the final break-up to a comparatively late hour."

Considering the duration of entertainment customary a century ago, it is easy to understand why the royal boxes of the older London theatres contained well-provided cellarettes. This occasion was the benefit of a renowned coloratura, Fanny Persiani, for whom Donizetti created the role of Lucia, and she would naturally be anxious to sing the "Mad Scene" for the Prussian heir-apparent. The *Times* applauded the beauty of her singing and paid a tribute to the ballerina Cerito. At the conclusion of "Esmeralda" a shower of bouquets fell on her. All chronicles of singing mention Persiani, except for whose gifts it is possible that Lily Pons and others would have had no "Mad-scene" in which to demonstrate the miraculous flexibility of their voices. She was born in 1812 and died in 1867, daughter of a renowned tenor Tacchinardi, who was her teacher. At 18 she married a forgotten opera composer Giuseppe Persiani. She was eight years older than Jenny Lind, and no doubt grateful when the Swedish nightingale got religion and refused to sing in opera. It would appear that her tone was not large or mellow, but her handling of her voice was extraordinarily finished and exact.

## Cyril Glyde, Violist

THE Hart House String Quartet announces the engagement of Cyril Glyde the gifted English violist, to succeed Allard de Ridder, who has been appointed Conductor of the newly organized Ottawa Philharmonic Orchestra.

Cyril Glyde was born in Sussex "by the sea" in 1905: he studied the violin, viola, and the art of chamber music with Spencer Dyke, is a Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music and Fellow of Trinity College of Music, London. His musical record includes extensive quartet-ensemble concert and radio experience on both sides of the Atlantic; thus, he should prove a worthy addition to Toronto's list of prominent musicians. The quartet's personnel will now therefore be as follows: James Levey, 1st Violin; Henry Milligan, 2nd Violin; Cyril Glyde, Viola; Boris Hambourg, Cello.

**Ida Krehm, famous pianist, (born in Toronto) will be guest-soloist at the Promenade Symphony Concert at Varsity Arena, Thursday, Aug. 31.**

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## THEATRE AND FILM

# A Fine "Merchant of Venice" at the Royal Alexandra

### By LUCY VAN GOGH

TORONTO theatre-goers owe much to Mr. Robert Henderson, and it is fitting that the closing event of the summer season should be one in which the talents of the producer are more important than any other contribution. "The Merchant of Venice", at the Royal Alexandra this week and next, is Mr. Henderson's show.

It is played practically complete and with very little rearrangement, with a stage setting consisting of a few fixed columns and some moveable properties; no more is needed for the illusion of place, and no waits occur between scenes. Mr. Henderson encourages a somewhat vehement and gesticulatory delivery of the lines, and introduces some carnival crowd business which helps to remind us that the characters are vehement and gesticulatory Italians. One of his crowd bits, the piling up in the right-hand corner for Shylock's "bait fish withal" speech, is too artificial to be effective. But the method is admirable on the whole for the carrying off of some difficult long speeches in the first half.

It seemed to me that he was imposing too much of this method on the *Portia* of Miss Ann Andrews, and I should have preferred it quieter and more conversational. (The trial scene is an exception and was admirably done.) The lines of this loveliest of all feminine roles need only to be uttered lovingly, and they sing themselves to their own tune. On Monday they sounded a little strained, and I fancy Miss Andrews will be more at ease and natural by the end of the week. The *Nerissa* of Marie Paxton was delicious, and the exquisite scenes of *Lorenzo* and *Jessica* were left in and very adequately done by Anton Diffring and Barbara Koeyan.

The *Shylock* of Richard Temple is a remarkably "straight" performance, with a minimum of gabardine business. He makes Shylock a proud man who happens to have been born a Jew, and who has a most accurate idea of the basis of unjust privilege on which the whole life of the aristocrats is built. Shakespeare was equally aware of it, but in this play at least he was on the side of the aristocrats, with their generosity and their contempt for death and for money. In Masefield's phrase "his great happy mind was at its happiest in the saving of these creatures of the sun from something real." And Mr. Temple's *Shylock* is very real.

The *Gobbo* clowning, which is usually much cut, was left in pretty fully, and was done with great gusto by Jack Medhurst. It is extremely difficult for a modern audience to admire, and adds little to the story except some light on the domestic household of the Jew. But one cut which should never be made is that of the "my daughter, my ducats" speech of *Salanio;* the actual behavior of Shylock on the stage later is not a repetition, it is a much more dignified and intelligent performance, and the contrast between the reality and the exaggerated report is essential to the significance of the play. It does much more to establish the general Venetian contempt for Shylock than the booing by Mr. Henderson's somewhat grand-operatic chorus. On the other hand the stage management in the trial scene was highly effective in the production of a sense of tension and bitterness. I thought the Duke was placed too far back among the columns, and several other important passages were played behind them and suffered somewhat in distinctness in consequence.

• •

# The Brave Tanker That Came Home

### By BERNICE COFFEY

IN THE otherwise all-male cast of "San Demetrio, London," the sole female star is the San Demetrio, a sturdy and unglamorous oil-tanker after which the British picture is named. Produced at Ealing Studios as a tribute to the unsung heroism of merchant seamen, the picture is a factual account of a real-life saga that rivals the more lurid imaginings of fiction writers.

It is the story of one of the ships of the convoy attacked by the Nazi battleship Von Scheer. Fogarty Fegan, V.C., it will be remembered, was the master of the armed merchant cruiser that gallantly closed into attack as the convoy scattered. The San Demetrio was one of the ships that did not escape. In flames, with her volatile cargo likely to explode at any moment, she was abandoned by her crew. Of the three life-boats, the men in two were rescued in a short time. The story then narrows down to the third life-boat and the sixteen crew members in it. Anyone in the audience who ever has chiselled or used gasoline unnecessarily is entitled to feel more than a little uncomfortable at the remarks on this subject by one of the crew as the boat rides out a wintry Atlantic gale.

At the end of the second day a ship is sighted—the San Demetrio, still afloat, still afire. The men board her to find her steering gear, both main and auxiliary, smashed; her compass in smithereens, no charts, no wireless.

How this handful of men braving cold and being blown sky-high at any moment, got the fire under control and "by guess and by God" sailed their ship and its cargo to England, is one of the epics of the submarine war. And as evidence that life, in which plots usually are not as well-founded as in fiction, does on rare occasions oblige with the perfect tale, there is a happy ending. The sixteen men, minus one who died and was buried at sea by his comrades, were awarded many thousands of pounds in the Prize Court of the British Admiralty.

"San Demetrio, London," a full-length feature, will be shown in Canada under the auspices of the Comforts Branch of the Navy League in the interests of its campaign for 100,000 ditty bags for merchant seamen and sailors in isolated places. In Ontario the premiere will take place on the evening of August 31 at the Eglinton Theatre, Toronto.

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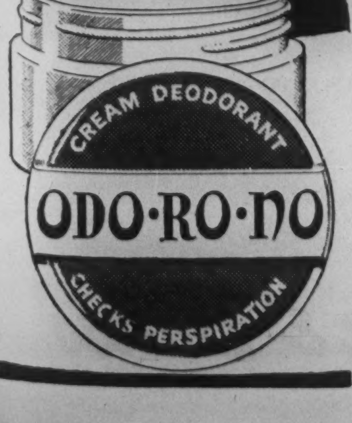

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## THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

# Adults Return to School-Rooms at Night for Pleasure or Profit

### By DALLAS BANNISTER

MAN—or woman—is never too old to learn. The increased interest in adult education in recent years is proof of this maxim. Last winter, for example, four thousand adults attended evening classes at the University of Toronto. This was approximately two-thirds of the enrollment of the regular day classes.

Suppose you decide to take a course this winter. You may have your choice of a wide range of subjects including, Accounting, Authorship, Basic Chinese, Conversational French, Cost Accounting, Economics, English Composition, Essay Writing, English Diction and Speech, Geography, History, Housing and Town Planning, Industrial and Business Organization, Interior Decorating, Journalism, Marketing, Mathematics, Mettalurgy, Modern Poetry, Music Appreciation, Plastics, Psychology, Public Speaking, Russian, Spanish, Statistics, Swedish, Dano-Norwegian, Photography, Traffic, Secretarial Practice, Accident Prevention, Personnel and other subjects.

The evening classes for each of these subjects are held one night each week, and courses are of ten or twenty weeks' duration. Classes of ten weeks are in session from October until December, or from January to March, if the course commences in the second term. The longer courses meet from October until March with two or three weeks vacation at Christmas. From one and a half to two hours constitute an evening's work; one hour is usually occupied with the lecture and the remaining time devoted to discussion.

Fees are nominal, $3.00, $6.00 or $12.00 per course. There are no academic entrance requirements and the tutorial classes do not lead to any examination, certificate, diploma or degree. The content of the course in any subject may be modified by the instructor in consultation with members of his class.

The classes are held in the University buildings, and are arranged by the Department of Extension of the University. They are conducted by regular members of the University Staff, or by teachers brought in from outside to instruct in subjects not appearing on the regular curriculum, such as Authorship, Journalism, Public Speaking, Music.

## Spanish or Russian

The largest class last year was in Geography, which included Current Events, and this class had an enrollment of 230. Spanish followed closely with an enrollment of 200. This group had grown to three times what it was the year previous, and had to be divided into three classes, while French, German and Italian classes fell off. Three times as many students registered for Russian last term as in the year previous. These facts prove that prevailing conditions influence the enrollment in many classes.

Professor Buchanan, head of the Spanish Department, gives several reasons for the sudden increased popularity of Spanish in both day and evening classes at the University. "There are many reasons for the increased popularity of Spanish. There is, for instance, our government's effort to improve commercial relations. This is evident in the steps taken by the Department of Commerce, as also in the fact that we have established three embassies, and apparently are to create one more soon. There may be a realization that if the commerce of Latin America was of so much importance to England, Germany and the United States before the War it might be of some value to us. Then, of course, there is the matter of hemisphere solidarity and the good neighbor policy of the United States and all the publicity that Spanish and Portuguese are receiving in Canada and elsewhere. . . . Finally there is, of course, a realization of Spanish literature, art and music."

Judging by enrollment figures, Psychology, Industrial and Business Organization, Music Appreciation, Plastics, English Composition and Essay Writing were other courses particularly popular last session. If a course proves popular one year it is repeated. If listed and fewer than forty enroll (or twenty-five in the larger fee classes), the course is not given.

## Other Interests

Evening classes at the University were first commenced about twenty years ago. At that time there was a maximum enrollment of 100 students, and the first courses to be given were Journalism and English Literature. By popular request, or by an enthusiastic instructor suggesting a new course, the enrollment gradually increased to thousands. With the War it showed a decline to about 1,500, but last year it made a sudden leap to approximately four thousand students.

The sudden increase in registration is attributed to various causes. Times are better, with more money available for self improvement courses. Last year, for the first time, students were allowed to pay their fees in two instalments if they so desired, which was doubtless a help to many, financially. There is, moreover, undoubtedly an increased interest in adult education. In many instances, contrary to popular belief, adults learn faster than when younger because they have a real incentive. War seems to have given a more serious attitude towards life, and individuals realize that if they are to compete in a post-war world they must be adequately trained to do so. It is even suggested that many ladies in the classes have enrolled to enjoy a pleasurable and instructive 'time filler', until their "bigger interests" return.

**If you have $25,000 lying around the house that you have no use for, the silverblu platinum mink coat at the left has just that price tag on it. The short cape, also of platinum mink, features new petal border.**

• •

HE WAS enlarging on the dangers of certain foods, and with a dramatic gesture he pointed an emphatic finger at a rather harassed-looking and inoffensive listener and demanded: "What is it? We all eat it at some time or other, yet it's the worst thing in the world for us. What is it, I say? Do you know?"

It appeared that the little man did know, for he replied in a husky whisper: "Wedding cake!"

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# Royalty's Ladies-in-Waiting Are Capable Business Executives

### By ARTHUR NETTLETON

WITH the appointment of twenty-three year old Lady Mary Palmer as first Lady-in-Waiting to Princess Elizabeth, a short time ago, a start has been made with the formation of a court retinue for Her Royal Highness. The choice necessitated much deliberation, not because there was any lack of nominees, but because the post is one of the most exacting concerned with British Royalty.

No doubt you've imagined Ladies-in-Waiting as having a very easy job. Their pleasant task, you think, is simply to attend to the personal wishes of their regal employer, and to give companionship.

That, admittedly, was the original duty of these ladies of the court. They looked after the wants of Queens and Princesses, helped them to dress, accompanied them on all occasions, and made bright conversation. From Medieval times, and right through the reign of Queen Victoria, that was a generally true picture of the life of a Lady-in-Waiting.

But traditions have changed. The modern personal attendants of British Princesses have had their list of duties greatly enlarged. Holders of such posts now require far wider qualifications than in the past.

They still rank as Royalty's closest confidants, and they go everywhere that Royalty go. But, in addition, they perform much secretarial work. A knowledge of business routine, shorthand, and typing are regarded as essential.

The Ladies-in-Waiting attend to much royal correspondence, they help to keep royal diaries, they have a hand in arranging Royalty's daily programs, and they serve rather as liaison officers between the public and Royal personages.

Royal events see these court ladies in attendance, but long before the actual date they are busy helping with the work of organization. They deal with many of the one-hundred-and-one problems involved.

Tact, discretion, a liberal education, a perfect understanding of the rules of precedence, and a complete knowledge of royal etiquette—those are some of the essential accomplishments.

Usually, several Ladies-in-Waiting are appointed to work together as a single court unit. The Princess Royal is attended by five such ladies. Queen Elizabeth, though she has no attendants expressly called Ladies-in-Waiting, is attended by eleven Ladies-of-the-Bedchamber and Women-of-the-Bedchamber. In addition, she has two lady clerks attached to her household, who carry out some of the secretarial work.

## From Tudor Days

The Ladies-of-the-Bedchamber have retained their title from Tudor days, and although many of their old-time duties have been superseded, they still have plenty of work to do. They drive out with the Queen to public and private engagements, attend Her Majesty when she is receiving visitors, and sit with her when she is relaxing from her many tasks and activities.

The head of all the Ladies-in-Waiting and Ladies-of-the-Bedchamber is the Mistress of the Robes. She is invariably a peeress, for the duties are mainly to attend the Queen on all State occasions. It is the Mistress of the Robes, for instance, who walks immediately behind the pages who hold the Queen's train at these events.

In recognition of her important post, the Mistress of the Robes has certain privileges whenever royal courts are held. For example, debutantes whom she is presenting are given precedence at the event. They are presented immediately after the wives of foreign diplomats and before other debutantes.

Ladies-of-the-Bedchamber, in addition to serving the Queen, sometimes act as Her Majesty's representatives. When foreign Royalty visit Britain accompanied by their own retinue, the Ladies-of-the-Bedchamber act as hostesses to the ladies attending the visiting Royal personages.

The appointment of all the ladies of the British royal court is made by the royal lady they are to serve. The choice is made from personal friends, and often the Ladies-in-Waiting have had the friendship of their royal employer almost throughout their lives.

But perhaps the most coveted post that a lady can occupy, in connection with the Royal Household, is that of Maid-of-Honour. Appointment to this position gives the holder the right to the title "Honourable," and that title is retained even if the Maid-of-Honor relinquishes her duties for some reason.

Traditionally, four of these ladies are appointed to serve the Queen; in Queen Victoria's days there were usually eight Maids-of-Honor. They served in pairs, and their duties were to read to Her Majesty during the afternoons, and to play to her in the evening.

## Dowries On Marriage

Queen Mary reduced the number to only one, for it was found unnecessary to employ more, many of the duties being the same as those performed by the Ladies-of-the-Bedchamber. The official salary of a Maid-of-Honor is $1,500 a year, but the expenses entailed (for court dress and other necessities) run to more than that sum. But these ladies do receive a royal dowry of $5,000 when they marry. During Queen Victoria's reign, $95,000 went in such dowries. But during the whole of these sixty-three years, only thirty-nine Maids-of-Honor were appointed.

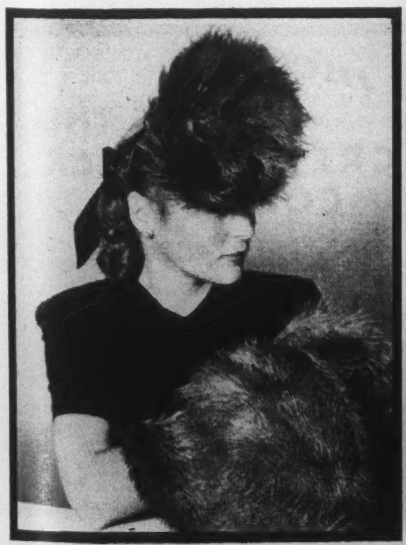
It is not generally known that the ladies of the Queen's court, even today, have a badge of their own. The insignia changes with each reign, for the design is chosen by the Queen. But it usually incorporates her initials in some form.

The badge is always worn at State functions and at royal social affairs. The insignia become the recipient's property, and are often handed down as family heirlooms.

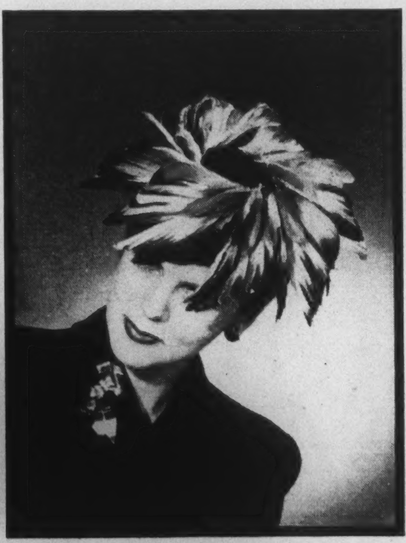
Today, the personal attendants of British royal ladies are extremely busy. Never before have the lives of Royalty involved so much routine work, planning, and correspondence.

It is through the Ladies-of-the-Bedchamber or Ladies-in-Waiting that the approach to the lady members of the Royal Family must be made. Through their hands come such things as requests for Royalty to attend public events, appeals from charities, and letters dealing with purely social matters. Many other items of correspondence are sifted out for attention by the ordinary clerical staff, but each day there remains a considerable batch for reply by the Ladies-in-Waiting.

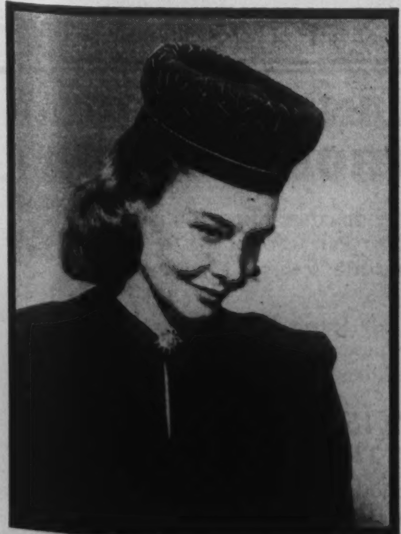
As a further activity, these ladies are obliged to keep well abreast of current trends and current thought. It is partly by conversation with their lady attendants that feminine British Royalty manage to keep themselves informed. Such chats often provide a truer perspective than official reports.



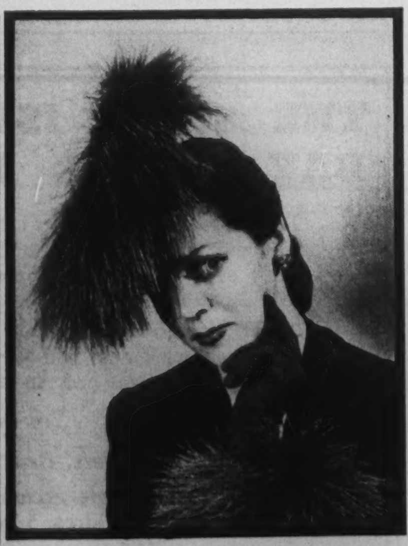
**Vulture feathers, of all things, set off this enchanting hat and huge muff with fur-like swirls. Black bows on a wire hoop hold it securely.**



**A flock of flaring birds in shaded grey plumage adds elegance to this small round suit hat. Base of hat is a head-curving calot of grey felt.**



**It's the beret with the bulky look that is characteristic of 1944 fashion. Crown is of black felt, sparkling with gold thread embroidery.**



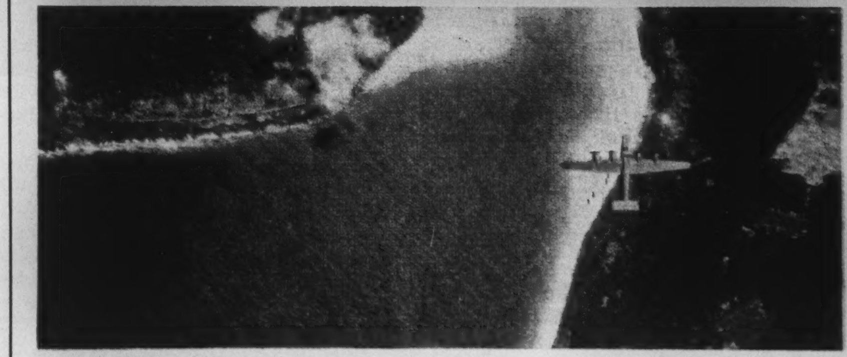
**Fine feathers make very fine hats this autumn. Mme. Pauline swirls purple glycerine ostrich around a purple turban worn at extreme tilt.**

"Goodbye Guesswork"

**Before Allied fighting men** advance, aerial photographs help point the way—where to shell . . . to bomb . . . to land. This picture was made while bombing the Japs on Wake Island.

As shown in the more detailed illustrations below, made near Buka and Munda Airfields, colors themselves are so important that much photographic reconnaissance is in full color—using Kodacolor Aero Reversal Film.

Official U.S. Navy Photographs



**You're 4 miles up,** shooting straight down through a telephoto lens at a bomber as it lays its eggs near Jap-held Buka Airfield, north of Bougainville. Notice the details—even the bombs in the air below the plane's left wing—in this Kodacolor Aero vertical.

**The capture of the Munda Airfield** was facilitated by information gained from photographs filmed on Kodacolor Aero. Increasing quantities will be needed as Allied amphibious operations expand toward Japan. This vertical of white shoals and green islands near Munda Airfield shows how Kodacolor Aero Film penetrates below the surface, "charting" unknown waters preliminary to landing operations.

**Officers Checking "The Lay of the Land,"** as shown on Kodacolor Aero Reversal Film. More detailed examination is made over the ground glass of a "light box."

**Kodak's new color aerial film answers a lot of military questions**

Because of its pioneer research in color photography—research that had produced Kodachrome Film—Kodak was "ready to go" when asked by the armed forces, early in the war, for a new aerial film.

. . . a *full-color* aerial film which could be processed in the field

. . . would have haze penetrating contrast

. . . and with speed and sensitivity enough for use in modern military airplanes.

Kodak met these specifications—and more—with Kodacolor Aero Reversal Film. It is entirely new; the fastest color film by far; rapidly processed in the field.

The Kodacolor Aero shots shown here only suggest its military importance.

Because of all this your everyday snapshot-making, after Victory comes, will picture a brilliant world of color. For just as earlier research contributed to Kodacolor Aero Reversal Film, the knowledge gained in its development will in turn help to perfect a Kodak Film for full-color snapshots with ordinary cameras.

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Serving human progress through Photography

## CONCERNING FOOD

# The Tenderly Nurtured Love Apple Pays Off in Unrivalled Flavor

**By JANET MARCH**

THERE aren't as many fields of tomatoes in this bit of the country as in other years, and if you have had many personal dealings with the old "love apple" you probably know the reason why. The tomato may be the eater's love, but is the picker's hate. Getting the tomato bugs off the few plants on your personal Victory garden, snipping off the green suckers which stop the fruit ripening, and picking at just that one right moment aren't so bad when you have a dozen tomato plants to deal with, but when a ten acre field of the things stretches before you, the farmer must have a dim view of life. You have to creep to pick them, and before the first half hour is gone you wish that your back was made of rubber and that your fingers had metal tips. You will have come to rest either on a tomato or a tomato bug. Both are discouraging happenings.

The only place where tomato picking must be a real pleasure is under glass, where those expensive but deliciously perfect small red ones grow. I saw a greenhouse full the other day. The owner said they were over but still up and down the plants hung a lot of perfect miniature tomatoes. Each plant obediently climbed a thick string to the ceiling and the fruit hung up and down a single tidy stalk. I thought of my own rebellious rows with great branches running out into the beans and carrots and the tomatoes sitting damply on the ground.

In spite of all these complaints of an amateur tomato grower, it's a pretty fine day when the kitchen window sill is lined with your own crop just getting their final ripening. The family takes to eating them between times like apples, and all memory vanishes of those pale imitations, for which in the course of the winter you handed over a small sized ransom. Surely those medium sized circular pieces of pink blotting paper are no relation to our own grown Bonnie Bests or John Baers.

In spite of the present supply of tomato juice remember last year and don't forget to do some yourself so that you are not caught short. It's not hard to do. The only thing against the home brew is that you do have to cook it longer than the canners' and every extra moment you cook it more vitamins fly out the window. You can't make it without a sieve and I hope that sieves will reappear soon. You just have to murmur the word and that pleased stony look comes over the face of the girl as she assures you there are no sieves available. I always go away hoping she has lumps in all the food she most likes smooth. I bought a mysterious looking thing called a fly trap. One of its three sections was a bit like the round part of a sieve. It fitted an old handle very nicely and we decided that anyway only a very clever fly could have forced his way into that intricate trap and we'd just swat till we could get D.D.T.

A correspondent wrote in this week and said, "I have made tomato juice for many years but never produced anything fit to serve except to the long suffering family. Last year I followed your recipe and gloated over the results till the last bottle was gone." Beaming with this high praise we give the recipe once again.

### Tomato Juice

2 dozen ripe tomatoes
2 tablespoons of salt
1 teaspoon of pepper

Wash and cut the tomatoes, but don't peel them, and cook in a covered pan for half an hour. Press through a sieve fine enough to keep out the seeds, getting all the pulp you can through. Boil the purée for five minutes, then pour into sterile bottles and boil in a hot water bath for five minutes after the water comes to the boil.

This is the time of year when you can have all the stuffed tomatoes you want, and they make the very finest kind of luncheon or supper dish.

### Stuffed Tomatoes

6 large tomatoes
1 onion
1 teaspoonful of chopped parsley
1 cup of breadcrumbs
Salt
Pepper
Pinch of dry mustard and curry powder
2 tablespoons of grated cheese
1 tablespoon of butter

Slice off the tops of the tomatoes and scoop out the centers. Slice the onion, sauté it for a few minutes and then mix it with the bread crumbs, seasonings and the scooped out tomatoes. Restuff with this mixture, sprinkle with grated cheese, dot with the butter and bake in a moderate oven for about three-quarters of an hour.

If it's a hot night and you want a cold dinner serve cold stuffed tomatoes. Be sure that you have very ripe ones and peel them carefully so that they still hold their shape. Scrape out the centers and chop up. Add a little very finely chopped onion and a dash of sugar, salt and pepper, chopped celery, a very small amount of soft breadcrumbs and some mayonnaise. Put this mixture in the tomato shell and serve on lettuce.

# Imprisoned Germans' Food Parcels

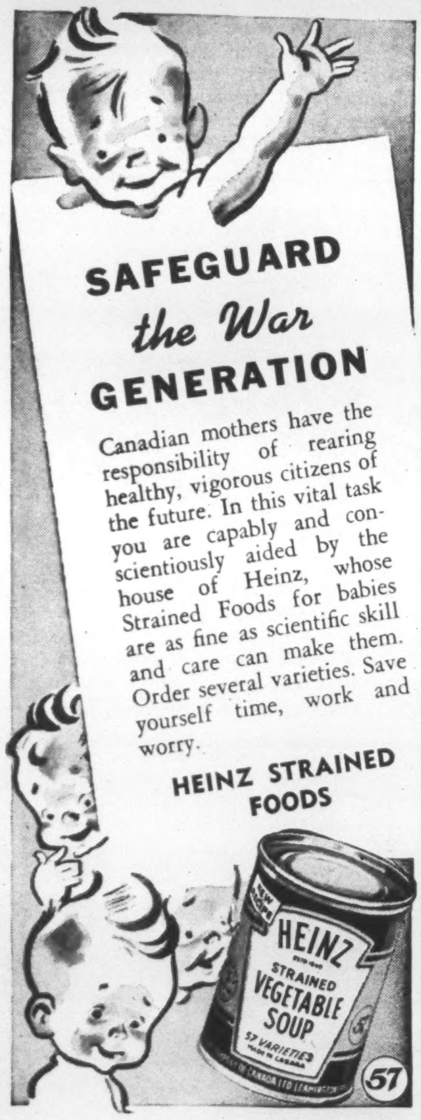
"I KNOW what the Canadian prisoners of war receive in their Red Cross parcels, but I'm curious about what German prisoners here receive in the way of parcels from their country." Enquiries such as this are frequently received by the Canadian Red Cross.

Axis prisoners of war in the Dominion receive rations in strict accordance with the terms of the 1929 Geneva Convention. This means that they are fed on the same scale as the Canadian troops who guard them. So German prisoners have not the same vital need of food parcels as Canadians in the German "stalags".

Consignments for Axis prisoners usually come direct to Lisbon and then to this country, but on a few occasions a very small amount has come on the return trips of the British Red Cross "shuttle" service of ships between Lisbon and Marseilles. On arrival in Canada the parcels either go direct to the camps or in some cases to the International Red Cross Committee's delegation in Montreal, who have special storage accommodation for these parcels. This is done so that supplies can be sent to any camp which may have a sudden influx of new prisoners.

Relatives of German prisoners of war held in Canada are able, through the German Red Cross to send, at the cost of one mark each, small parcels known as "Typenpakete", which means standard parcel. The "Typenpaketen" weigh from 1½ to two pounds each and only a very small number of them, about 1,700 a month, are sent to German prisoners here, as compared with the big consignments of next of kin and "permit" parcels from this country to Canadian prisoners in Germany. The "Typenpaketen" are of three kinds, one containing cigarettes or tobacco, another containing soap and other cleaning materials, and a third containing sweets and biscuits.

In addition to these individual parcels, collective consignments are sent by the German Red Cross. The food sent in the collective consignments includes rye bread wrapped in cellophane, tins of apricots and other fruits, powdered and condensed milk, typical German sausages of various kinds, some with fish filling, tinned meat and soup. Jam made of berries comes in solid slabs the consistency of table jelly. In addition to the foodstuffs, there are collective parcels of soap. This soap is very hard and heavy, with a pungent and peculiar odor all its own.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# Sibelius and the Lady in Rosedale Are Winning Our Mrs. Sinatra

By FREDERIC MANNING

DOMESTIC help seems to be getting more and more temperamental, if it can be located at all.

It doesn't seem to matter how a social evening starts out, sooner or later, and usually sooner, the conversation turns on the problem of getting a little first-aid for householders, no matter how little.

A few people I know who have had their household treasures from childhood sit back smugly and say nothing.

They had better say even less.

The tales of cleaning ladies who arrive in winter in the latest model fur coats and in summer in the latest sports model are legion (whatever that is). They seem to be given to surveying the scene, on arrival, and immediately announcing what they will, and will not, do. Much more of the latter.

We had one, briefly, last autumn who told us she would not shake a rug or mop outside when the cold weather arrived, and would have nothing to do with verandas winter or summer. Why she bothered to tell me all this I don't pretend to know because she departed long before the cold weather caught up with us. Just drifted away, silently, like the falling leaves.

A one - hundred - and - twenty - four-hour-a-week-housewife I know had a woman worker with a colossal appetite. She came for breakfast, wanted a dinner at noon, a good substantial tea before she left, and snacks in between. My friend had a day's activity only surpassed by the days she cooks at the Active Service Canteen.

Incidentally, the original estimate of five dollars a day and carfare was much too low to take care of the extra food.

This friend of ours is an excellent cook and all her friends consider themselves extremely fortunate when she asks them to come for dinner, but she couldn't hold her char.

Our Mrs. Sinatra (the name sounds something like that in the original Finnish) is a treasure, one of those treasures that is seldom on view. I was astounded this spring when she said we must be getting some housecleaning done. She would begin the next week.

The next week Mrs. Sinatra didn't turn up at all, nor did she telephone. As she had recently moved, and failed to give me her new address, I couldn't get in touch with her.

The week following she arrived beaming and, with her broadest smile, asked if we had missed her?

We had.

Well, it seems the lady she works for in Rosedale wanted to start house-cleaning so Mrs. Sinatra had to go there the days she usually came to us.

Was she back to stay?

Oh, yes indeed, and weren't our lilacs lovely?

When she left that day she carried enough lilacs to grace a gangster's funeral in the good old Chicago feud days, and a stylish funeral at that.

Mrs. Sinatra spent that week catching up with the back work, but said she would start our housecleaning the next week.

Well, you have either guesed it, or experienced it, or both. Each week the extra cleaning is to be done is the week the lady in Rosedale wants her for extra work. This in spite of the fact that she received more of our super lilies-of-the-valley than all our friends combined.

Mrs. Sinatra adores flowers and music. In response to her inquiries about our liking for the music of Sibelius I assured her we thrilled to it, and rushed to the gramophone, putting on one of his symphonies to prove it.

The work was a bit sketchy that day so I eased off on the number of records played the next time she came.

After all, I did have some work of my own to do, but it seems the lady in Rosedale hasn't. She also plays Sibelius records for Mrs. Sinatra and, although put with great delicacy, she has more and better records than we have.

Something has to be done about the situation if we are to keep Mrs. Sinatra happy and coming to look in on us occasionally, because at the moment the lady in Rosedale is winning.

The only solution I can think of is to induce Mr. Sibelius to write a new symphony, giving us the exclusive Canadian re-producing rights.

If we can arrange that, the Rosedale lady won't have a char-woman's chance.

• •

THE apples of Normandy have been noted for centuries as among the best cider apples in the world. But there'll be no sweet cider there this fall. In a letter received in Canada, a French priest writes that the Germans are cutting down the apple trees as they retreat, leaving the precious orchards nothing but fields of stumps.

The farmers of Eastern Canada expect to harvest a fine crop of apples, thanks to a good season and a peaceful countryside.

## Western Canada

It is estimated that five hundred million bushels of wheat will be harvested in the prairie provinces this fall. The wheat fields of France are alive with German snipers and when they are forced out they set a match to the crops, by way of farewell.

Dache's high twisted Phrygian cap.

SOCIAL SECURITY

*Social Security?*... Why we've had it for years at Dominion Oilcloth!

Dave, an old-timer at Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Company, is talking to John, a new-comer.

**DAVE:** Yes, John, we've had social security here for years.

**JOHN:** But I don't understand. Isn't this unemployment insurance a new thing?

**DAVE:** Yes, it is—and a good thing, too. But the best unemployment insurance is a job—and work to do. And that's what we've had at Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum.

**JOHN:** Sure we've got jobs now, but there's a war on.

**DAVE:** Right you are—but I mean in peacetime, too. Why, even through the last depression, employment here was kept at a high level. I lost little time—and that goes for most of us.

**JOHN:** Well, what about after the war?

**DAVE:** I'm not worried about that either. I figure there's going to be plenty of linoleum needed after the war. Look at all the new homes this country will have to build, all the new schools, hospitals, offices, institutions.

**JOHN:** Well, it sounds good.

**DAVE:** And here's another thing—we have an employees' association of our own, and the company has sponsored a pension plan, sickness and accident insurance as well as many other benefits. They've always tried to keep their employees both busy and happy.

**JOHN:** Yes, I see now what you mean about social security being an old story to Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum workers.

• • •

Quality goods at prices that compare favourably with prices prevailing in other countries, have resulted over the years in a steady demand for Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum products. These factors, plus an understanding employee-relations policy, have provided security for Dominion workers. The executives of this company are busy now with plans to provide steady employment for its workers after the war.

Hundreds of thousands of aluminum, steel and steel alloy parts for aeroplanes are being shaped on the huge hydraulic linoleum presses.

Millions of yards of army duck and anti-gas fabrics have been proofed against water, flame, mildew, gas and the arctic weather.

Huge quantities of linoleum have been supplied for naval vessels, Air Force schools, administrative establishments, munition plants and hospitals.

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COMPANY LIMITED
MONTREAL CANADA
*Manufacturers of Dominion Battleship Linoleum and Marboleum*

## THE OTHER PAGE

# Repentance: An Unimproving Tale of Canadian Childhood

### By MARY QUAYLE INNIS

WHEN her mother called her as she came into the house, Leila thought it was the citron peel. She had found the screwed-up bag in the back of the cupboard and had nibbled off an edge of the peel, not meaning to touch it again. But the clear green, hard-soft texture fascinated her as much as the taste. Whenever she passed the cupboard she had nibbled again until the sugary arc was gone. She had thought about it ever since when mother looked cross.

"Leila, where have you been?"

Leila thought a minute and said, "At Helen's."

"Are you sure?"

If only she hadn't said that. If only it had been the citron peel. But she would have to go on now. She nodded. Mother came closer so that her dark head with its closely wound braids looked larger than life. Leila took a step backward.

"Leila, that's a story. You weren't at Helen's at all."

Leila blinked.

"Helen came here looking for you. Where were you?"

How like Helen!

"Where were you, Leila? At the Leppard's, weren't you?" There was no need to answer now.

"Leila." Her mother's voice grew slow and heavy. "What did I tell you would happen if you went to Leppard's again?"

Leila felt a not unpleasant thrill of panic flicker through her body. There was no getting out of it now.

"Why did you go to Leppard's again when you knew I'd whip you for going? And you told a story about it too. You know very well that was wrong—"

The talk didn't matter. Leila held herself close and stiff, like a shut umbrella, while the whipping rumbled nearer. She was relieved when it came. It didn't hurt much but she cried bitterly.

"Now Leila, go upstairs and stay in your room till supper time. You can't go out and play. I want you to think about how naughty you've been."

Leila started upstairs, heaving with gentle sobs.

"Stay quietly in your room and think about your naughtiness. Think how you're going to be a better girl and not go to Leppard's or tell stories any more. You think about it, won't you?"

"Yes mother," she whispered. Leila went into her room and shut the door. She crouched down beside her toy box and buried her face against the blue denim cover. They hated her. She was only a little girl and they hated her. Her short soft hair fell forward against her face as she listened with mournful interest to the sobs that startled her breathing. When she lifted her head she saw two wet spots on the denim. Her own tears. They looked so pitiful that she cried again but only a little.

Why was it mother wouldn't let her go to Leppard's? She had often wondered about it. She had really meant to go to Helen's today, but passing the Leppard's gate, somehow she had found herself turning up the rough brick walk that led under the white lilacs through the untidy garden to the weather stained blue door. Nobody else in town had a blue door. She had heard someone say that the Leppard's were tough. She had never heard the word used by anyone but father in application to the steak at dinner. She looked it up in the dictionary. "Holding well together, not easily broken." It sounded like a compliment.

There was no one anywhere near her own age in the Leppard family. This afternoon only Flossie and her mother had been at home. Yet it was no wonder she loved to call on them. Mrs. Leppard gave her store cookies out of a crumpled paper bag and Leila never had bought cookies at home. Flossie, in a red kimono, was banging on the piano and tumbling through piles of old sheet music. They always seemed glad to see her.

The wet spots on the denim were dry and Leila got up and stretched her cramped knees. She wandered into Gram's room. Her room was really an alcove off Gram's. Often in the morning she would run over and slip into bed with Gram. Gram had gone to spend the day with old Mrs. Penfold but she would come home any time now. Leila listened but she could hear only mother moving about in the kitchen where she was canning peaches. Whenever they had company they had canned peaches. Leila shut her eyes to think of the thick yellow half-circles of fruit. When she opened them the first thing she saw was the big flower picture above the bed.

"A Yard of Roses" it was called. Leila had always meant to measure it to see whether it was really a yard long but she had no ruler now. The roses were nice with no smooth green worms like the ones on the roses Gram would bring home from Mrs. Penfold's. The picture of the horse fair looked dangerous with horses pushing each other or caught in midplunge. She wanted to see the picture that must come next to this one, where the quiet horses in this picture were rearing and these rearing ones had brought their front feet down again.

Gram's books were not very interesting. The leather covers of some of them came away in pieces in her hands and the cloth covers were stamped with frozen gold patterns. She had tried to read them but the fineness of the print made the pages look gray and disagreeable. On the top shelf was a box which Leila lifted down carefully. She could hear anyone coming upstairs in time to put it back. It contained things of Gram's and Gram didn't mind her looking at them but mother did.

They were precious things but every one was broken. The earrings had lost their hooks or gaped at her with empty settings, there was a brooch without a pin, a broken silver bracelet, some thin old rings and a blue glass smelling bottle without a trace of smell. Leila laid out the things on Gram's bed and played store.

## LIFE

YESTERDAY
We heard new voices
In a songbird's nest;
Believed the Universe rejoices
And felt God very near.

Today
We watched a tiger swallowtail
Emerge from the cocoon
As a moist crumple, dry
Its waxen flakes and fly,
Marvelling at the efficiency
Of the reefing of each colored sail
Which God and time have taught.

Tomorrow
In a shining noon
Shall we see again
A songsparrow battle
An unarmed golden swallowtail
In mid-air,
Wanting as food only that small body,
The mangled sails falling,
Twisting, twirling
Like flaming wings from a fairy plane,
And be stricken to silence?

EMILY LEAVENS.

---

"We have some very fine rings today, madam. For your little girl? Yes, madam, right over here. This one with a green stone in it would be nice for a little girl. Try it on her. Oh, it's too big. Well, you could just wrap some thread around the inside. I do that with my little girl's ring. Or this one would fit her. The stone came out but it's a very nice ring. Only three cents. I'll wrap it up for you."

Slowly, from playing store, she began to examine the quilt that covered Gram's bed. It was very old and the pieces were of soft pink and creamy yellow. One pink piece had bees on it—that was Leila's favorite. It must have been fun to have a dress covered with bees.

The front door banged and she heard mother speak to someone near the foot of the stairs. Leila shut Gram's trinket box, slipped it on to the shelf and knelt before her toy chest. Her big doll Sara-Lou was asleep under the lid. Like the sleeping beauty she lay in her trance till Leila should give her the prince's releasing kiss. Leila was saving her money to buy a piece of material to make Sara-Lou a dress. Sara-Lou had never had a dress made of brand new material which bore no relationship to any garment of Leila's or mother's or Gram's. Besides, mother never had pieces large enough to make a whole dress so that it had to be contrived out of two or three colors, not always companionable. She couldn't decide what color the all-new dress should be There were such wonderful colors.

Gram's voice. Then mother's. "Leila."

"Yes, mother."

"Leila, have you been thinking about how naughty you were?"

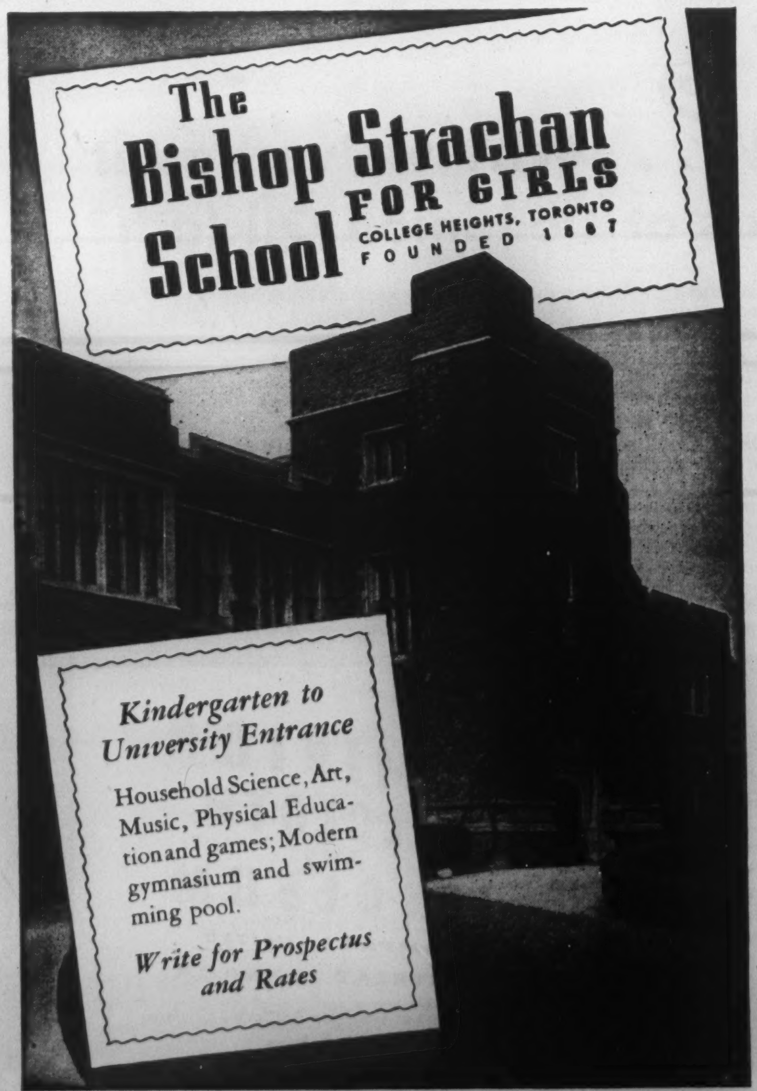
Leila did not stop to think about what her mother had said. "Yes, mother," she answered softly. Supper would be nearly ready. There would be peaches—some left over that wouldn't fill a can—and cake and cocoa. She could help Gram set the table and maybe go to meet Daddy.

"Leila, have you decided to be a better girl?" Mother's firm, sad voice came from the foot of the stairs. Leila drew back out of sight at the top. She began to dance impatiently. Maybe Gram would open a glass of jelly. She loved the unbreathing moment when the jelly glass stood upside down on the china plate. Gram would tap the bottom with a knife handle and lift the glass a little and the jelly would settle on to the plate perfect, wine-red, delicately trembling.

"Yes, mother."

"Then you can come down."

Quietly, lightly, smiling expectantly to herself, Leila went down.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The Champagne of Ginger Ales

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

# Prancing Belinda: a Whistlepunk Sits Under an Issick-Stick Tree

By DAVID BROCK

EVERYONE always talks about the great changes wrought by war, but what really impresses me most is the way certain fashions become frozen by war, as it were, and stand absolutely still for the duration, not only because people have little time to step round and change these fashions once in a while, but also because people actually seem to like keeping something unchanged and solid in the middle of a hurly-burly, even if it is only a song or a bit of slang. So that this song or bit of slang, which would normally be a meteorite, becomes a fixed star.

Anyhow, at our particular outpost of Empire, the chaps have been singing that New Zealand song, "Prancing Belinda," for so many years now, they would be rather frightened to stop. It is sung at least twice every evening and usually more than that. It isn't that we are New Zealanders ourselves, either. We get a few of them at the station now and then but they don't encourage us to sing their national anthem all the time. It is not their fault. Some of them are even kind enough to tell us that we mustn't go out of our way to make them feel at home, and that any evening we want to give the ditty a miss, they'll understand perfectly. But we can't stop now.

It may be that this song would have been habit-forming in peacetime, too, but at least the habit would have burned itself out faster than it does just now. I don't know much about the difference between a good song and a bad one, but I should think "Belinda" was quite a good song once, in its own funny way. It has a tune, but not too much, and its words have lilt, which is something, as Belloc says, that thousands try for and hundreds fail. And besides lilt, the words have local color. Botts, our station poet, tells me this is easier than it looks, but so is pie and yet that doesn't make pie any worse or even any commoner, at least on our station. I often wonder if the local color of "Belinda" isn't the whole thing; you could prove it one way or the other by singing an English translation, I suppose.

It is this idea of a translation which has made our evenings less friendly lately. Botts, alone among us all, seems to have thrown off the spell of "Belinda", somehow, and while in theory we should envy him, in practice we only feel sorry for him in an angry kind of way. The other night we were singing it for the third or fourth time, just for old sake's sake. . . though Botts would say it was for old sake's sake's sake's sake ad inf. And suddenly Botts got huffy and said the horrors of modern war had been very much underestimated and the sooner he got away from all us Antipodeans and our local color, the happier he'd be.

Well, we had a bit of an argument about the Muses and then Botts asked us if we couldn't sing a few new words now and then, just to soothe him, and we said we hadn't any, and he said "Anything, anything, just to end monotony," and then he let out a howl and said "You hear that? I'm even talking in the perishing rhythm now." So he said he'd make up a few words for us with local color of our own.

I may have forgotten to tell you that we are stationed on the coast of British Columbia, quite close to some very real though not particularly red Indians. There is also a logging outfit nearby. Botts took a few words of the Chinook jargon and a few logging terms and shook them up and said he had a loose translation for local use. It began:

Once a little whistlepunk
Sat by a skookumchuck
  Under the shade of an issick-stick
    tree
And he laughed at the kloochman
Walking in her mackinaw:
  "Nick ticky wawa. Come walking
    with me."

After that, I think, along came a bull-cook and said "Klahowya, tillicum," and there was a good deal of talk but not much plot. "Belinda" has plot.

A whistlepunk is a chap who blows a whistle when the hook-tenders and chokermen and such have got a log ready to haul away, and it is firmly understood that he must never blow until only two or three men at the most can possibly get hurt. A skookumchuck is swiftly moving water, either a rapid or a tide rip. An issick-stick is an arrow-tree, or ash. A kloochman is a female Indian. A mackinaw is a heavy jacket, named after the town in U.S.A. *Nicka ticky wawa* means "I want to speak to you." A bull-cook is a chap who makes up beds in bunk-houses and performs other menial tasks for the loggers. *Klahowya tillicum* means "Greetings, friend." And so on.

Well, we said this sort of stuff wasn't the same as "Belinda." And the very fact that Botts wrote it proved it was no good, but Botts couldn't see this. He insisted on singing his song as often as possible.

Last night Botts was walking along the beach singing his song as loud and defiantly as he could, thinking he was making us cross, and he passed old Chief Johnny-Johnny from the Indian reservation, and the Chief said Klahowya and asked what Botts might be singing. Botts said "Oh, that? That is a New Zealand song, Johnny-Johnny."

"Klaska wawa Chinook?" said Johnny-Johnny. "They talk Chinook?"

"Who knows? Klaksta kumtucks?" said Botts.

The Chief got very excited and got Botts to come home with him. He wanted Botts to sing it for the boys. Botts is always very particular about not hurting the Indians' feelings in any way . . . so are we all, I think, for we are good friends. So off he went with Johnny-Johnny and sang them the song eight or ten times. He offered to vary the program a bit but they wouldn't think of it. They wanted the Chinook Belinda and nothing else. Botts came home worn out and rather angry. He thought it was our fault, somehow.

To-night there are five or six Indians waiting for Botts to leave the mess. They want more music. Botts is afraid to go out. He thinks that is our fault too. And so it is, in a way . . . we *did* ask them to come over. But Botts shouldn't have made fun of *Belinda* and got bitter about it. *We* can't help singing it. Why can't he wait till after the war like everybody else?

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# THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD & DROSS

*Safety for the Investor*

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 26, 1944

*P. M. Richards, Financial Edito*

# We'll Unravel Europe Without Nazis' Help

**By GILBERT C. LAYTON**

*Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London*

**The Nazis believe they have a skin-saving ace in the hole for the postwar. They think that they have put Europe in such a mess that only they will be unable to unravel it.**

**Mr. Layton points out that this is a dream. Only the need of speed would demand calling on German assistance and liberated Europe will not ask for any degree of speed that requires German aid.**

*London.*

"THIS is the way the world ends," said the author of "The Waste Land." "This is the way the world ends, not with a bang but with a whimper." Nazi Germany, the veritable waste land of the twentieth century, intended the world to end with a bang; now she is resigned to ending it with a whimper. What emerges from the developments in the Third Reich during the past few weeks is, firstly, the complete resignation of all Germans in authority, Nazi and non-Nazi, Army and Party, to the inevitability of their failure in this war; and, secondly, their determination to wreak such vengeance upon the world as they can.

That was the essential unity between the intentions of the army and the Nazi Party that led, by a paradox, to their conflict. For the conflict was over the means. The army believed the best means would be to accept defeat now in this war and wreak vengeance in a later one. The Nazis believed that the long-term policy would mean a policy without Nazis in it, and their view of wreaking vengeance once the possibility of military victory was gone was to bring Europe down with them. But the end was identical. The leopard does not change his spots.

What is there left for Nazi Germany to do?

Looking at the prospect of the present situation many months ago, Dr. Funk, of the German Ministry for Economic Warfare, said quite bluntly that anyway the Germans would leave Europe in such an economic tangle that the victor nations would not be able to unravel it without German help. The Funk idea is that Germany's hope is the hope of the fugitive who leads his pursuers into a maze which only he understands. He must be caught at the end, but his captors will be lost, and must then enter into an agreement, whereby they make concessions for the benefit of his guidance out of the maze. It is an intriguing proposition, and there is no doubt that the Funk school (so aptly named, in the English philology) has many adherents in Germany today. How is it likely to work out?

## Changed Economic Face

First, it is necessary to consider that the Germans have radically altered the economic face of Europe, so that none that knew it before 1939 would recognize it now. The New German Europe was built around the industrial heart of Germany. The traditional centres of activity and population were despoiled to fit into a new pattern; even the dominating compulsions of raw material centres no longer applied in the era of the ersatz.

In the financial matters, it was relatively easy to make all Europe satellite to Germany. Finance, credit, all monetary control, were centered in Berlin. European banking became German banking, European monetary resources, including the gold holdings and the foreign investments, were transferred to the Nazi lair. That was easy enough, for there was no power to oppose it, or any natural law to restrain.

It was much more difficult to achieve the physical reorientation of European resources, for this involved

(*Continued on Next Page*)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

# Tax Reform Would Make Jobs

**By P. M. RICHARDS**

WITH the end of the European war certainly not far off, the day is fast approaching when hundreds of thousands of ex-soldiers, sailors, airmen, will be looking for places in peacetime employment. On that day, the provision of jobs for those who have risked their all to defend our homes and country will no longer be an abstract question, capable of indefinite postponement, but a matter of hard and pressing reality, neglect of which would be the gravest social injustice and might be socially dangerous in these radical times.

Many people talk as if the making of postwar employment were solely the responsibility of employers. They seem to think that industrialists can be coerced into making jobs by threats of socialization. That, of course, is nonsense. Employers are quite as eager to provide jobs as workers are to fill them; idle factories do not make money. But most of the factors that create—or lessen—employment are beyond the control of the employer himself; they belong in the realms of taxation, foreign trade; foreign exchange, labor relations, etc. If these factors are such as to favor and stimulate business activity and production, the jobs exist; otherwise they don't, or in lesser number. And these factors exert their influence without regard for the fact of private or public ownership of industry.

Jobs in industry are created naturally by public demand for the products of industry, and if this demand is spontaneous and can be satisfied there is no occasion for stimulation by governmental spending—and therefore, in this respect, no tax and debt-creation troubles result. It's obvious that, economically speaking, this is by far the best way to make jobs. The public demand for peacetime products is so great that there should be plenty of work for two or three years, if industry can turn back to peace fairly promptly. This is an important "if".

## Big Possibilities, But Many Hazards

Thereafter the prospect is decidedly more vague. Big changes and developments in industry over the next two or three decades may reasonably be expected to result from the great wartime gains in scientific knowledge, provided that the world abstains from war and does not spend most of its income in maintaining costly armaments, and also provided that the nations work together to promote the international exchange of goods and services, instead of setting up barriers to trade as they did in the depression '30's.

With wonderful new materials, new industrial processes, greatly increased powers of production, new facilities for research and new labor and management techniques developed by the war, plus new markets opened up by the wartime introduction of millions of Chinese, Indians and others to the attractions of Western goods and ways of life, the coming years ought to be very progressive and prosperous ones. But they may not be. We may manage our affairs so badly as to throttle progress.

Right now major obstacles to industrial progress are sky-high taxes and lack of knowledge by business planners regarding governmental postwar tax policies, the possibility that postwar compulsions will raise labor and other production costs unduly, the possibility of runaway inflation resulting from continued unbalanced budgets, and CCF threats of the socialization of industry. These considerations make industrial planning difficult, and operate to check the flow of needed capital into industry. It takes several thousand dollars of investment capital to provide the tools for each individual worker in industry, and this capital has to come from the savings of the people. Today fearful investors are more inclined to put their money into riskless government bonds than into the new fields of enterprise opening up, which hold such possibilities for wealth-creation, new employment and general progress.

## Need Vigorous, Expansive Enterprise

To develop the volume of employment required to take care of the men and women coming out of the armed services and the war industries, we need forward-looking, vigorous, expansive private enterprise. Government should help the people to help themselves but not attempt to carry them. The right way to make jobs is by a national policy that favors enterprise. The logical place to start would be in the field of taxation. If enterprisers were told positively by government that the latter's expenditures were to be kept within a conservatively estimated national income averaged over a period of several years, and that the progressive reduction of taxes was to be a major aim of government, the effect on business and employment could not be other than decidedly stimulating. As things are, businessmen have no knowledge as to whether present taxes will be sufficient to support the many measures for social improvement to which Canada is now committed, and on every side they see politicians proposing measures involving new burdens for the taxpayers.

Tax reform could make an impressive beginning by wiping out the double taxation involved in taxing earnings as part of a corporation's income and then taxing the same earnings as part of a shareholder's income. This has been done in Britain and should not be too difficult here. Even if it were not to be implemented immediately, announcement of a concrete plan for progressive tax reduction would greatly encourage enterprise and stimulate business planning. It would probably do more than any other single factor to create employment.

Ancient Assisi in Italy, famous as the birthplace of St. Francis, happily escaped destruction, although at times the tide of battle swept dangerously close. A visit to the Basilica of St. Francis (above), dating from the 13th century is a "must" for servicemen stationed nearby. Long-horned cattle, moving along this narrow street in Assisi (below) are common sights in Italy, where they are used for farm work of all kinds.

Still another medieval note is struck by this long-robed friar. He stops to greet a local child who has already made friends with a British soldier.

(*Continued from Page* 30)

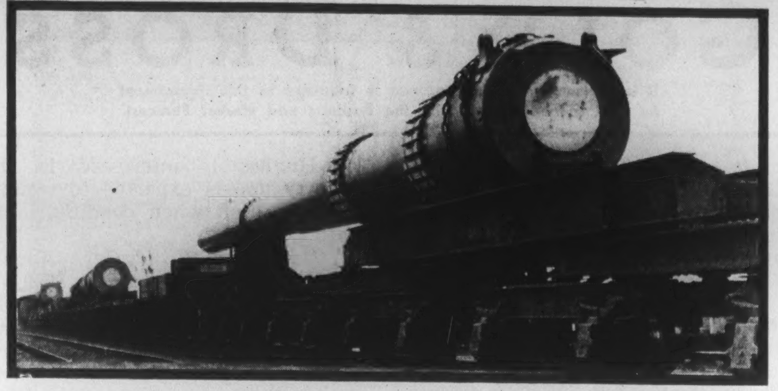
manpower as well as factory capacity, transport as well as raw materials. But the job was done, and German spokesmen have repeatedly bragged of their mobilization of industrial Europe.

It could be that in reshaping Europe economically German assistance would be valuable. It must not be thought that no need will arise for economic readjustment on the broadest scale, for it is part and parcel of the reconstruction that Europe urgently desires, and which she had been promised. Funk's theory is that in order to get this job done reasonably quickly and efficiently, in order to get out of the maze in which Europe has been tied, the victor nations will be compelled to ask for German assistance.

### The Time Factor

What is involved basically is the time factor. The Germans are excellent organizers, and would anyway be useful, if they could be trusted (a very considerable act of faith!). But are they then indispensable?

The answer surely is that they are not, that Funk is living, like his colleagues, in a world of dreams. The United Nations would only think of calling in German assistance at this level if the demand for speed on the part of the liberated Europeans required it, but liberated Europe will not ask for any degree of speed that involves German aid. A quite different future is planned for the *herrenvolk*. They will be used as hewers of wood and drawers of water, as the Russians say. But they will not be called in as de-organizers of their own New Order in Europe. The future of Europe is with Europe ex Germany.



**Big guns of the Fleet smashed German coastline defences in Southern France before invasion troops poured ashore. Just how big they are is apparent from the number of railroad flat cars required for each one.**

## NEWS OF THE MINES

# Important Gold Discoveries in Manitoba, British Columbia

### By JOHN M. GRANT

NEW gold discoveries in the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia are attracting considerable attention at the present time. The finds made in Northern Manitoba by prospecting parties for Northern Canada Mines and Pioneer Gold Mines of B.C., are regarded as unusually important, while a number of the larger mining companies are active in the Tweedsmuir Park area in British Columbia, where three promising discoveries have so far been reported.

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Such companies as Pioneer Gold Mines of B.C., Privateer Mines, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., and Quebec Gold Mining Corp., are already interested in the British Columbia finds which are in an easily accessible area, particularly so, it is said, when compared to the location of most of the province's producing gold mines. The above four companies have been active in the section for some weeks. Pioneer is planning a development program for the Harrison group on which the first spectacular find was made last month. Privateer has shipped a drill to its property, which immediately adjoins the Pioneer holdings. Consolidated Smelters has staked a large, low-grade gold deposit at the north end of Big Whitesail Lake. The gold showing on the Harrison group of 20 claims acquired by Pioneer is reported as impressive, with preliminary sampling giving an average grade of .35 oz. gold and 10 oz. silver over an average width of six feet for full length of 1,650 feet. Most recent strikes are reported at the west end of Whitesail Lake and on Lindquist Lake to the west, in the extreme southwest corner of the Omineca mining division. A number of exploration companies are exhibiting an interest in the area and International Mining Corporation (Canada) is reported arranging for representation.

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High values are reported from the Manitoba finds. One was made just west of Snow Lake area, and the other 20 miles further west. Except for free gold the mineralization is said to be quite similar to that of the Howe Sound Exploration Co., property at Snow Lake. Extensive diamond drilling was carried out by this company in 1941 and 1942 and this campaign indicated a considerable tonnage of low to medium grade ore. Results were considered favorable enough to warrant underground development but this has to await the end of the war. It is reported approximately 75 claims have been staked on behalf of Northern Canada and Pioneer. The claims staked closest to Snow Lake are regarded as holding considerable promise.

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Indicative of the tremendous interest shown in recent developments in the Yellowknife area of the North West Territories, is the statement of L. E. Drummond, secretary-manager of the Alberta and Northwest Chamber of Mines and Resources, in Edmonton, that more than 72 Canadian mining concerns, mostly organized in Eastern Canada, have proprospectors and executives in the Yellowknife district searching for gold. In the past six months, mining concerns have sent more than 400 men to the district, obtained properties and are carrying on investigations, he said. Next year may see the developments to these investigations.

•

An extensive campaign of exploration and development of outside properties in an effort to find and develop a new mine is being carried out by Broulan Porcupine Mines. In general a preference is being shown to prospects in the Porcupine area, as

(*Continued on Page* 36)

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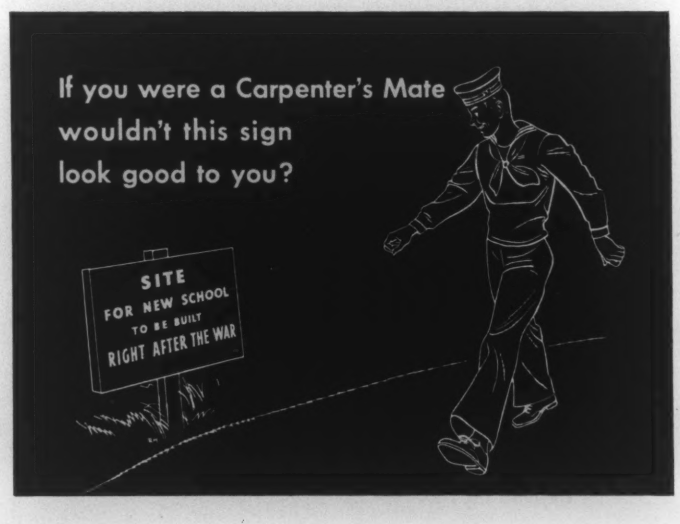

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# GOLD & DROSS

**It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.**

*L.P.,. Shawinigan. Falls,. Que.*—NEWROY GOLD MINES at last report held no property but was reported as having tentatively arranged for financing the acquisition of new ground. A block of shares is held in Beaucourt Gold Mines, which were received for property. The latter company in turn sold the claims to Beacon Mining Co., for 900,000 shares of that company. Teck-Hughes is interested in the property and is expected to resume its exploration when conditions are again favorable.

*J. C. R., Owen Sound, Ont.*—Apparently the main cause of the $699,000 drop in profits before taxes reported by SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER CO. for the first half of 1944 as compared with 1943 was an increase in expenditures on maintenance. Dur-

## Canadian Food Products Ltd.

CANADIAN Food Products Limited, through its operating subsidiaries new and old, has experienced a period of expansion and growth which is being currently reflected in higher earnings. Prior to the war the company was modernizing older restaurants and opening new modern restaurants. This program was interrupted by the war and since the beginning of hostilities the company has acquired other going concerns and formed new subsidiaries which have added to earning power and resulted in diversification of operations.

It is officially stated that directors are confident that all divisions of the company's business can be expanded on a profitable basis when wartime restrictions and controls impeding such are removed and when ingredients used in the manufacture of the products are in greater supply. Consolidated volume of sales currently exceeds $12,000,000 per annum and officials feel assured that this figure will be exceeded after the war, through expansion of existing chains. Earnings for the current fiscal year, which ends with October, are estimated to exceed $8 per share, including approximately $2 per share refundable tax, which will be an increase from $6.54, per share, including $1.41 per share refundable tax, for the previous year. Investors have the choice of investing in the company's ordinary shares, or in the 5% convertible bonds which may be converted into stock at the option of the holder at $62.50 per share.

Canadian Food Products is the holding company for Honey Dew Limited, Industrial Food Services Limited and Woman's Bakery Limited and owns a majority interest in the capital stock of Muirheads Cafeterias Limited and Picardy Limited. Honey Dew operates 37 restaurants and shops in Canadian cities and Woman's Bakery Limited a bakery and 16 retail shops in Toronto. Industrial Food Services is engaged in supplying food and refreshments to various industrial plants, for the most part, occupied in manufacturing munitions. Although it is anticipated the demand for this service will decline when the war ends, Directors believe that in the post-war period manufacturers and employees will continue to seek the services of Industrial Food. It has been officially stated progress to date warrants the assumption that this type of service will find increasing favor and that profit margins will be on a more satisfactory basis. Majority of the outstanding shares of Picardy Limited were acquired this year. Picardy operates a chain in Western Canada for the serving of light lunches and the sale of the company's baking products and candy. The candy is well known and sold in the east through agencies. It is anticipated sales outlets in the east will be increased when conditions permit.

The profit and loss account and balance sheet for the fiscal year ended November 2, 1943, were consolidated to include subsidiaries, with the exception of Picardy Limited acquired since the close of the last fiscal year, and are not comparable with preceding years. However, comparison affords an indication of the expansion in the business and earning power. On a consolidated basis, net profit for 1942-1943 amounted to $183,091 which was equal to $6.54 per share—these figures including $39,448 refundable tax equivalent to $1.41 a share. On the basis of reporting for 1941-1942, net profit for that year amounted to $98,331 and was equal to $4.59 per share. Acquisitions have been paid for with cash or by issuing stock, or both, and the earnings per share are for the number of shares outstanding at the end of each respective fiscal year. Estimated net for the current fiscal period of $8 per share including the refundable tax, or $6 a share exclusive of this tax, covers the current annual dividend rate of $2.50 per share by a wide margin.

Capital expenditures for improvements and acquisitions have had their effect on the working capital position. However, a large part of the company's business is transacted on a cash basis and there has been a material improvement in liquid position in the past few years. Net working capital of $61,969 at November 2, 1943, compares with an excess of current liabilities over current assets in immediately preceding years. A pro-forma balance sheet at May 16, 1944, giving effect to the recent sale of $550,000 of 5% convertible debentures, redemption of bonds of a subsidiary company, etc., indicates a further improvement in net working capital to $418,958.

Funded debt, including the recent issue of debentures, amounts to $750,000 consisting of 5% convertible serial debentures, maturing annually November 1, 1944-1955, inclusive. The debentures are convertible into common stock at $62.50 per share. The company has no preferred stock and there were outstanding 29,623 common shares at May 16, 1944. Dividends were initiated on the present stock with payment of 50c a share in July 1940 and continued at the $2 annual rate until increased to $2.50 annually with the distribution of 62½c per share in July of this year.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1943, inclusive follows:

| | Price Range | | Earned | Price Earnings Ratio | | Dividend |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | High | Low | Per Share | High | Low | Per Share-b |
| 1943 | 53 | 22 | $6.54-a | 8.1 | 3.4 | $2.00 |
| 1942 | 22 | 16 | 4.59 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 2.00 |
| 1941 | 17¾ | 14 | 3.89 | 4.6 | 3.6 | 2.00 |
| 1940 | 25 | 15 | 2.70 | 9.3 | 5.6 | 1.00 |
| 1939 | 17½ | 9 | 1.29 | 13.6 | 7.0 | |
| Average 1939-1943 | | | | 7.1 | 4.0 | |
| Approximate current average | | | | 9.0 | | |
| Approximate current yield | | | | 4.3 | | |

a—Earnings per share on consolidated basis for 1943 and includes refundable tax of $1.41 per share for that year. Earnings per share are for fiscal years ending with October and high and low prices for calender year.
b—Annual dividend rate increased to $2.50 per share this year.

### COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

| Year Ended October 31 | 1943-W | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 | 1939 | 1938 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Net Profit | $183,091-x | $ 98,331 | $ 80,346 | $ 55,692 | $ 22,262 | $ 10,891 |
| Surplus | 436,144 | 303,898 | 247,237 | 208,181 | 173,024 | 154,487 |
| Current Assets | 887,817 | 162,098 | 126,613 | 87,621 | 62,575 | 80,375 |
| Current Liabilities | 825,848 | 174,836 | 177,678 | 200,866 | 132,431 | 73,910 |
| Net Working Capital | 61,969 | 12,738-e | 51,065-e | 113,245-e | 69,856-e | 6,465 |
| Funded Debt | 200,000 | 130,500 | 130,500 | 130,500 | — | — |
| Shares Outstanding | 27,931 | 21,406 | 20,645 | 20,645 | 17,170 | 17,170-y |

w—Consolidated and not comparable with previous years, but is an indication of the expansion of the business.
x—Includes $39,448 refundable portion of the Excess Profits Tax.
e—Excess of current liabilities over current assets.
y—Number of shares given in exchange in reorganization.

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ing this period it became possible to undertake certain maintenance work that had been deferred previously because labor and materials could not be obtained. No information is available as to the probable trend of such maintenance expenses in the second half. However, the drop of $699,000 in profits before taxes was more than offset by the decrease of $817,000 in provision for income and excess profits taxes, with the result that net profit available for dividends was actually increased by $118,000 over the first half of 1943, the net for the 1944 half-year being 50.9 cents a share against 45.5 cents in the similar half of 1943. In this connection, it is to be noted that the 1943 tax provision included a substantial refundable portion of excess profits tax. For the full year 1943, total tax provision of $4,352,101 included refundable portion of $670,443 or 30 cents a share. Net retained profit for year 1943 was $1.09 a share. Operations of Shawinigan Chemicals Limited, are being well maintained, it is learned.

*F.R.O., Montreal, Que.*—Until results of exploration become available, all that can be said about RED AREA GOLD MINES is that it is a gold prospect of locational interest. The property, which comprises 36 claims, lies about three miles to the west of the producing area. Geological conditions are said to be similar to those prevailing in the productive section. All such speculations are risky and if you cannot afford to take the chances involved you would be better to leave it alone.

*W.B.S., Three Rivers, Que.* — Improved results were reported by E. L. RUDDY CO. for the year 1943 as operating profits increased from $62,113 to $113,818 following the sharp decline of the year before. Bond interest was reduced from $37,748 to $26,341 while tax provision was increased from $15,048 to $46,504. This left a balance of $67;310 as compared with $47,040 the year before, and as in the two previous years, the entire net profit was transferred to depreciation reserve. During the year, $16,500 of the 6½% first mortgage bonds were retired, leaving $397,000 outstanding and there was a substantial increase in net working capital to $404,084 at the end of 1943 as compared with $304,568 one year earlier. Cash amounted to $331,814.

*A. E. C., Winnipeg, Man.*—I regard SPRINGER STURGEON shares as having speculative appeal. This prospecting and development company has a 92% interest in Canadian Industrial Minerals, which has one of the largest and most accessible deposits of barite on the North American continent, as well as owning a block of 300,000 shares of Leith Gold Mines. Some interesting gold prospects are also held and a large deposit of ilmenite was recently discovered and staked on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, carrying 30% titanium dioxide. There has been an increasing demand for barite recently and the War Production Board at Washington has contracted for some 60,000 tons this year.

*D.M.C., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.*—The situation is that following redemption of all the outstanding first and second mortgage bonds of STOP & SHOP LTD. in April last, the company has now made a very substantial reduction in the number of preference shares outstanding. It is officially stated that 17,000 shares of the 6% cumulative participating preference stock of $10 par have been purchased and cancelled to leave outstanding 38,555 preferred shares. Dividends are in arrears on the preferred stock since July 4, 1932, with exception of 50 cents per share paid on account leaving approximately $6.70 per share in arrears. Common stock outstanding amounts to 49,845 shares. Principal asset of Stop & Shop is the investment in 8,243 first preference shares, 12,000 second preference shares and 14,054 common shares of Thrift Stores Ltd.

*J. E. R., North Battleford, Sask.*—ASTORIA QUEBEC MINES holds copper-gold prospects in Northwestern Quebec, with present exploration centered on its Rouyn property, located about a mile south of Stadacona Rouyn Mines. Over 24,000 feet of diamond drilling has been completed in the present campaign, and the persistence of values, even though mainly on the low side, indicate the possibility that the zone may develop lenses which will probably have to be investigated by underground work when such development is again allowed by the government. Occasional intersections in the drilling indicate the possibility of commercial orebodies. The drilling program is continuing, and whether or not you hold the shares pending further work is something you will have to decide for yourself.

*F. H. L., Beauharnois, Que.*—I believe the diamond drilling program at DONALDA MINES is continuing. It was reported recently that hole No. 22 had reached a depth of 400 feet, and had cut quartz intersections, also that hole No. 23, which was being drilled vertically had reached a depth of 80 feet. I have not yet seen the assay on hole No. 22, but hole No. 21 yielded 5.7 feet, from 65 to 70.7 running around $7.30. From 353 to 360 feet a well mineralized quartz vein was reported and from 420 to 460 there was a series of quartz stringers and altered and mineralized rhyolite breccia. The No. 22 hole was exploring the same area.

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### BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

# Speculative Fires Dying Down

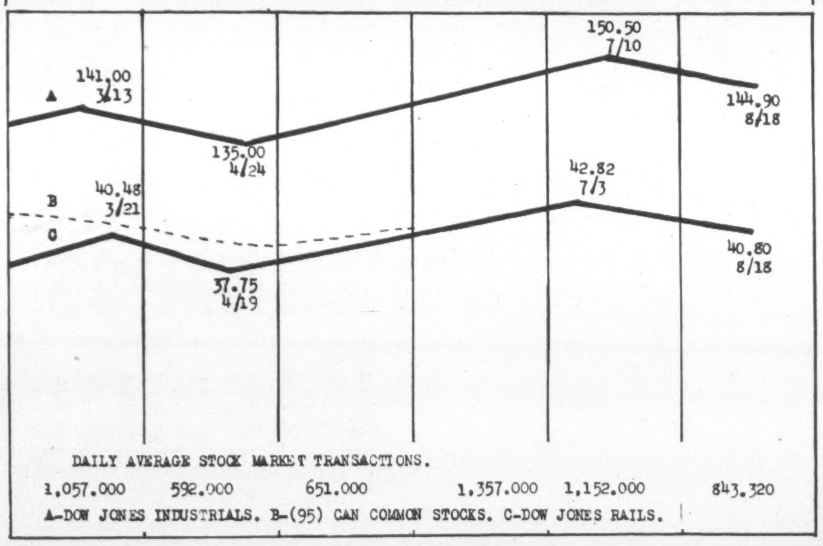
BY HARUSPEX

**THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK MARKET TREND: Stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943, now being renewed, preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.**

**THE SEVERAL-MONTH OR SHORT TERM TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the late November 1943 low points of 129.57 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 31.50 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.**

Following the price recession into early August, the market has staged subsequent advance. This short-term uptrend, while in the direction of the technical expectancy out-lined herein of a two to five-week recovery, has as yet been too mild in character to fully confirm such recovery as being under way. If such is the case, however, then some attention should be given to volume of daily transactions as the upmove progresses. Should the market move into new high ground and volumes in the upturn fail to equal the level established on the advance into July, another evidence would be furnished that would lend credence to the assumption that the twenty-seven month bull swing is culminating. This is in line with the frequently observed technical phenomena of the stock market registering higher volumes on some swing just prior to the final one, rather than ending in a blaze of volume. In 1943, for instance, highest volumes were witnessed in April and May rather than at the July peak.

Lessening volumes on an advance are indications of declining public interest and, when this is witnessed while prices are in new high ground, one may assume that the upmove has lost its momentum, or, as Robert Rhea used to put it, that the fires are dying down under the boilers. Under such circumstances, the market becomes vulnerable to adverse news and, sooner or later, a news event is supplied out of which price reversal develops. Highest volumes of the 1926-29 market were established in 1928; of the 1932-34 market, in 1933; of the 1934-37 market, in 1936. During the course of the 1942-44 bull swing, the highest volumes, to date, were established in 1943. In any event, we regard the market as in a distribution area at round the 1943 peaks and recounsel readers to regard current strength as the occasion for accumulating cash reserves, where this has not already been effected. Should the market show further appreciable advance over the weeks ahead, consideration shall be given to further selling.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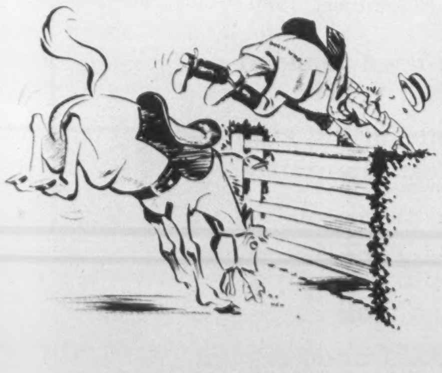

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## ABOUT INSURANCE

# What is "Prompt Notice" of Claim Under an Insurance Contract?

By GEORGE GILBERT

**Holders of insurance contracts of any kind would be well advised to make themselves acquainted with the provision relating to the notice required to be given to the insurance company in case of a loss or claim arising under the policy.**

**As this provision is usually so worded as to make strict compliance with it a condition precedent to recovery, it behooves the insured, unless such compliance has been waived, to make sure that prompt notice of any loss is given.**

IN MOST insurance policies there is provision requiring prompt notice to the insurance company of any loss or claim arising under the contract. Under a fire insurance policy, for example, it is provided that any person entitled to claim under the contract must forthwith after a loss give notice in writing to the insurance company and must also deliver as soon thereafter as practicable a particular account of the loss.

A statutory declaration must also be furnished by the claimant declaring: (1) That the account is just and true; (2) When and how the loss occurred and, if caused by fire, how the fire originated, so far as the declarant knows or believes; (3) That the loss did not occur through any wilful act or neglect or the procurement, means or connivance of the insured; (4) The amount of other insurances and names of other insurance companies; (5) All liens and encumbrances on the property insured; (6) The place where the property insured, if movable, was deposited at the time of the fire.

If required, and if practicable, the claimant must also produce books of account, warehouse receipts and stock lists, and furnish invoices and other vouchers verified by statutory declaration; and a copy of the written portion of any other policy on the property. However, where there has been imperfect compliance with a statutory condition as to proof of loss, the Court is empowered to relieve against forfeiture if it deems it inequitable that the insurance should be avoided on that ground.

### How Court Exercises Power

In such cases the Court will exercise its powers according to whether or not the insurance company has been prejudiced by the insured's failure to comply with the statutory condition as to notice and proof of loss. In a Quebec case it was held that immediate notice of loss, as required by the terms of the policy, is dispensed with if the insurance company receives and acts on verbal notice and subsequently received written notice without objection.

In another case the insured apparently gave no notice, verbal or written, to any agent, but the local agent wired and wrote the general agents regarding the loss, and they acknowledged receipt of both messages, and directed the local agent to have the adjuster for the other companies on the risk look after their interests and enclosed blank forms for proofs of loss to be made out by the insured. In this case the Court held that it would be inequitable to deem the insurance to be void by reason of imperfect compliance with the terms of the statutory condition.

There was another case in which the insured was arrested on the charge of arson immediately after the fire and was held in custody or under bail for six months, when he was tried and acquitted. He then endeavored to comply with the insurance company's request for proofs of loss. The adjuster who had been assigned to adjust the loss had stayed his hand when he learned of the criminal proceedings. It was held that the insured was relieved by reason of necessity and mistake from strict compliance with the conditions of the policy as to furnishing proofs of loss.

### "Forthwith" Interpreted

It has also been held that the requirement that notice of loss shall be given "forthwith" is to be interpreted as meaning that notice shall be given within a reasonable length of time and without an unjustifiable delay, under all the circumstances of the case. In this respect, the words "forthwith" and "immediately" have the same meaning. It has likewise been held that accidental loss of the policy will justify the Court in regarding the notice as having been given "immediately" although the notice was not given until fifty days after the fire.

Whether the notice was delivered within a reasonable period, under all the circumstances, is, where there are no facts in dispute, a matter for the Court to determine in this country, while in the United States the question is generally one for the jury to decide although there are cases in which the Court has made the decision. In the United States a notice served within ten days after the fire has been held to be within a reasonable time, while in Canada a notice served on the twentieth day after the fire has been held not to be a compliance with the requirement.

With respect to the manner of giving notice to the insurance company, it is provided by the law in this country that any written notice may be delivered at or sent by registered post to the chief agency or head office of the insurance company in the Province or delivered to or sent to any authorized agent of the insurance company therein. With regard to notice to the insured by the insurance company, it is provided that written notice may be given by letter personally delivered to him or by registered letter addressed to him at his last post office address notified to the insurance company, or, where no address is notified and the address is not known, addressed to him at the post office of the agency, if any, from which the application for the insurance was received.

### When Notice Mailed

Where it has been proved that notice has been duly mailed, and there is no evidence of non-delivery, presumption of delivery will generally arise. A clear distinction is drawn between failure to give notice within the required time and a defect in the form of the notice. Defects in the form of the notice can be rectified by the insured upon notification thereof, but lateness in giving notice is a matter which cannot always be remedied.

As the provision requiring prompt notice of any loss under the policy is so worded as to make strict compliance with it a condition precedent to recovery, it is the part of wisdom for the insured, unless such compliance has been waived, to make sure that prompt notice is given of any loss arising under his insurance contracts. Every insurance company is required by law, upon receipt of notice of any claim under a contract of insurance, to immediately forward to the insured or person to whom the insurance money is payable printed forms upon which to make the proof of loss required by the contract.

It has been held that silence on the part of the insurance company as to a defective notice of loss may constitute a waiver of its right to a notice in another or more detailed form. While the statutory condition requires that the notice must be in writing, it has been held that it is not necessary

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Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—
**Admitted Assets - $4,382,095.84**
**Surplus - - - - - - 2,431,602.73**
—Write for Financial Statement—
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Branches at Vancouver, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, and Montreal.

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THE
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HEAD OFFICE HALIFAX, N.S.
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THE MONARCH LIFE
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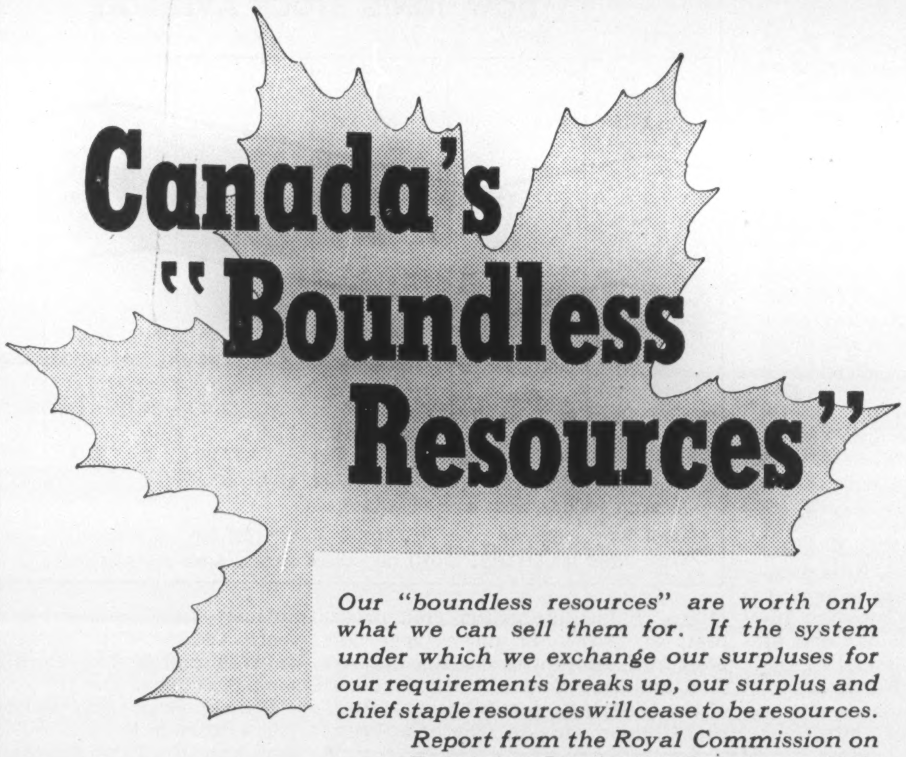

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*Our "boundless resources" are worth only what we can sell them for. If the system under which we exchange our surpluses for our requirements breaks up, our surplus and chief staple resources will cease to be resources.*
*Report from the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, 1940.*

● Canada's prosperity has been founded on export trade.

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Canada will always be most prosperous when she sells abroad the surplus products which remain after satisfying domestic needs, just as other countries supply her from their surpluses.

Exports have brought employment and national income to new peaks during the war. They must continue to build prosperity in peacetime.

Here, as in the past, the role of The Dominion Bank, one of the Chartered Banks of Canada, will be to make its facilities available in the extension of Canada's export trade.

THE DOMINION BANK
C. H. CARLISLE, President
ROBERT RAE, General Manager

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it shall be in any special form, in the absence of any contrary stipulation in the contract.

Losses under fire insurance policies are payable within sixty days of completion of proofs of loss, unless the contract provides for a shorter period, and court action for the recovery of any claim under a policy is absolutely barred unless commenced within one year next after the loss or damage occurs. Nor can any action be brought for the recovery of such a claim until sixty days after proof of loss upon which the insurance money is to become payable or such shorter period as may be prescribed by any enactment regulating the contracts of the insurance company or as may be fixed by the contract.

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## Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

We are a regular reader of the Toronto SATURDAY NIGHT and enjoy your magazine immensely. Information has reached us that you give data regarding certain insurance companies, re. the Continental Casualty Company; (1) Can you inform us whether this is a bona fide organization? (2) Have claims been paid under its clauses in connection with minor cases where total disability does not exist?

—O.R.L., Edmonton, Alta.

Continental Casualty Company was incorporated in 1897, and has been doing business in Canada since November 6, 1917. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. All claims are readily collectable, in the local courts if necessary, and the company is safe to insure with. At the end of 1943 its total admitted assets in Canada were $1,413,240, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $833,427, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $579,813. Its total income in Canada in 1943 was $1,609,392, while its total expenditure amounted to $1,403,568, of which $572,965 was for net losses incurred. It showed an underwriting gain of $99,006.

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The CANADIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
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# Must Be Give and Take Among the Big Three

### By G. A. WOODHOUSE

**In the period of postwar economic conferences now getting into stride many concessions to divergent interests must be looked for if there is to be unity.**

**Mr. Woodhouse points out that while the United States and Russia have predominantly internal economies external trade is the votal economic force with Great Britain. This will call for considerable compromise if more than lip service is to be paid to co-operation.**

*London*

IN SOME respects, the conclusions reached at the Bretton Woods money talks were considered, both in London and Washington, as representing concessions by Britain. Not, indeed, concessions in the sense which political history before this war exemplified, not concessions to force, or to avoid the consequence of undesired action, but concessions to promote agreement between allies whose basic lines of approach differ in some material directions.

This was reckoned to be true of the allocation of the quotas to the Monetary Fund. Lord Keynes's idea was that these should be tied to the external trade of the countries, and determined in ratio to the relative size of that trade. And that was inevitably in economic reason.

But the Russians pressed for a quota very nearly as large as Britain's, and got it. Against the British $1,300 millions, there was a fixed $1,200 millions for Russia, although the external trade of the USSR is not a tithe of that of Britain.

It was reckoned to be true, too, of the dropping of the "scarce currency sanction." This was the clause that said that the currency that became scarce should be rationed, and gave a collateral right to the holders of other currencies to adopt exchange or import restrictions against the country whose currency became scarce. Its intention was to prevent wrong action by the creditor nations, since currency would become scarce mainly from such a country refusing to admit imports in proportion to exports, and it was a defence for the debtor nations.

After this war, Britain will be a major debtor nation, and it was to her advantage to keep the clause. The United States, however, as the world's greatest creditor, did not like it so much. The clause was dropped.

## Different Compulsions

The question has arisen, not alone from the tendencies noted at Bretton Woods but also from fundamental economic realities, to what extent it will be possible for the Big Three to continue to follow harmonious economic policies. No good purpose is served by blinking the fact that the great Continental powers, Russia and America, have essentially different economic compulsions from Britain, the greatest international economic power.

For Russia and America the all-important thing is the home country. Here are enormous resources, markets and opportunities. For Britain the all-important thing is the great overseas market, which her economy is so largely designed to serve and on which her standard of life so largely depends.

It has been argued that the way out of the difficulty is for each country to go its own way internally and to reach agreement with other countries on the external economic matters, but this will not work. It will not work because external trade and external policy is an extension of the internal process, and could never be contradictory to it. Both America and the USSR, for instance, might well be disposed towards a restrictionist international trade policy, a policy of tariffs, because their internal scope is so vast and because its full exploration might argue some merit in a partially isolationist programme. Britain would commit economic suicide by subscribing to a similar view.

It is in this context that we watch the conversations about oil, in Washington, and about matters like civil aviation and rubber. Britain's views about civil aviation do not concentrate on Britain, but on the international and Imperial routes. Britain's views about oil and rubber are determined by the fact that she has neither in her own territory but must import them.

The United States and the USSR are differently placed. The former has great internal air lines, great internal oil resources, and, through the synthetic plants, substantial rubber resources.

If the "internal" view is to meet sympathetically with the "external" view some measure of sacrifice will be required on both sides. It is certain that sympathy must be achieved, for a failure here, even a small failure, could wreck the world's hope of economic salvation.

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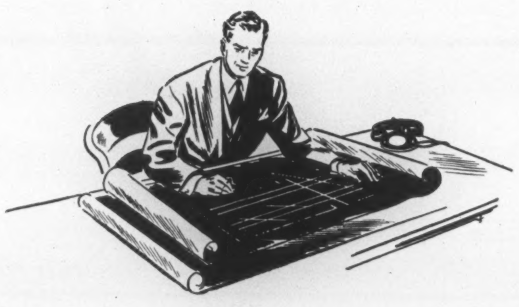

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## News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 31*)

it may be possible to utilize the Broulan plant for milling if success is met with. Approximately $70,000 was expended in the first half of this year in outside work and the company is interested in three Porcupine properties. Broulan is financing drilling at Porcupine Reef Gold Mines through stock options. An arrangement has also been made with Ronnoco Gold Mines to explore that company's two groups in the Night Hawk Lake area and work is proceeding. A group of properties in the southwest part of Stock township and in Macklem and German townships about 15 miles east of the Broulan property have been secured. The total area of properties acquired and under option approximate 3,400 acres.

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A decidedly sharp reduction in Canada's base metal production is shown in the June figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Not only was there a pronounced drop from peak wartime figures but also from the levels of recent months. Copper is the only one of the base metals to hold up to last year's volume, in fact is only down 20% from the high figure reported in May, 1940. June output of lead was less than 20,000,000 pounds, as compared with a monthly maximum of 47,500,000 pounds in May, 1942, and production of 39,300,000 pounds in June, 1943. Zinc recovery of 39,700,000 for June compares with an all-time high of 54,000,000 pounds in March, 1943, and 45,600,000 pounds in May of 1944. The decline in base metals output is not attributable to any slackening of war demand but entirely to the lack of manpower.

•

A reorganization of Kenwest Gold Mines is planned with a view to placing the company in a position to take full advantage of the expected postwar period of mining activity. Kenwest was formed five years ago to take over the properties of Big Master Consolidated and Selby Lake Mines, in the Upper Manitou Lake area, Kenora district of Ontario. A shaft was sunk 650 feet, with work done on several levels and a 125-ton mill purchased and operated for a short time. Wartime conditions caused discontinuance of all operations in June, 1943. It is proposed to sell the assets to a new company for sufficient stock to provide for exchange of new for old shares on a one-for-four basis.

•

Excellent ore results are being met with by Paymaster Consolidated Mines in preliminary development at depth in the 5-2075-1 winze area. The winze commences at 2,075 feet and was recently completed to 4,075 feet. Levels on which the new development work has been carried out are the 2,700, 2,825 and 2,950 and values and widths of the ore remain consistent with levels above. Ore reserves in the 12 months ending June 30 showed only moderate decline at 562,686 tons in spite of a sharp drop in development work due to the acute labor situation. Net profit amounted to 2.44 cents per share, as against 0.52 cents per share in the previous year. Net working capital position was strengthened to the extent of $65,495 during the fiscal year to $1,522,890.

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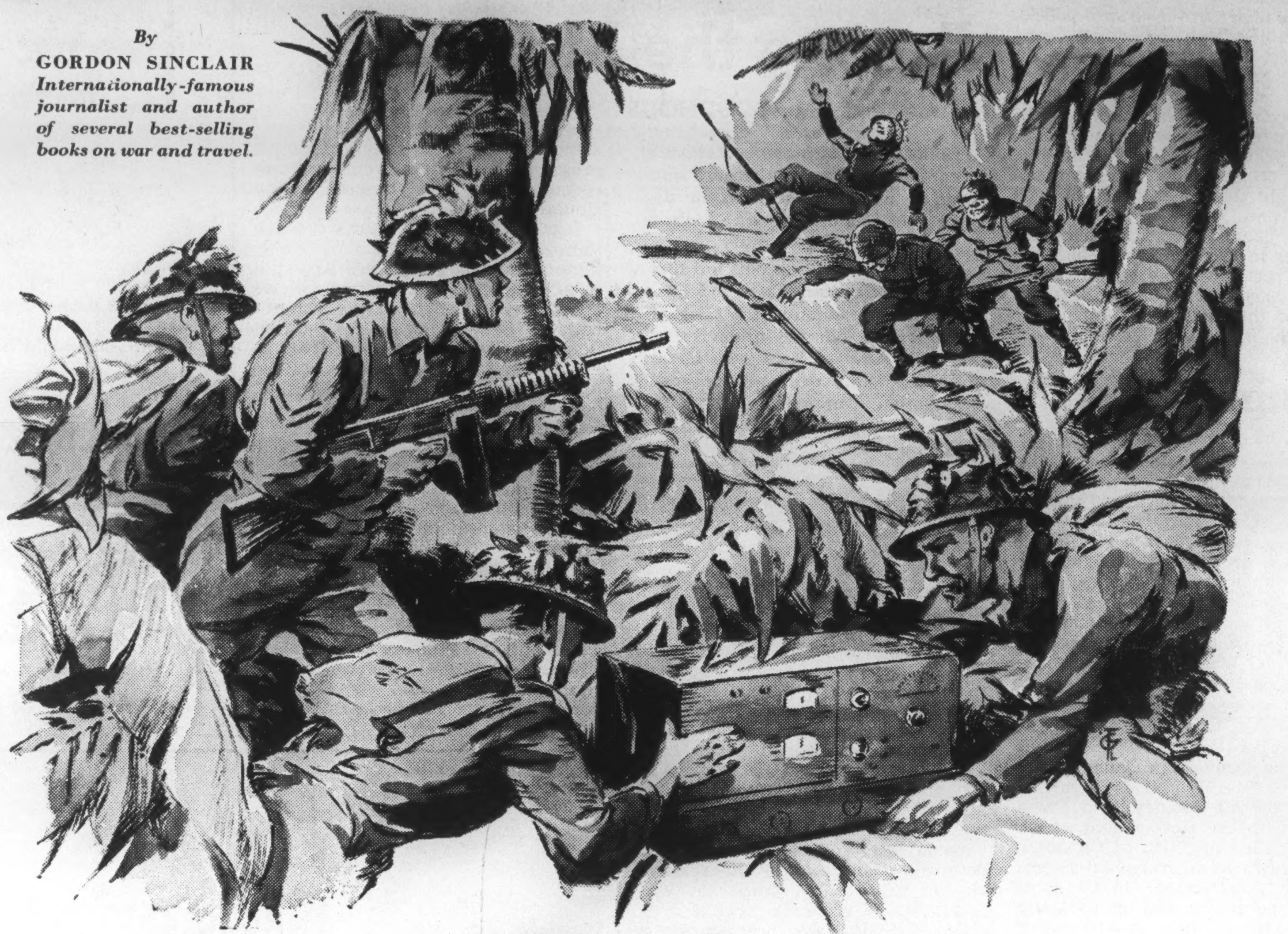
Hislop Gold Mines is disposing of its assets to a new company—Hislop Mining Co., Ltd.—to be financed by Frobisher Exploration and Transcontinental Resources, for 952,413 shares, equivalent to one new for three old shares. The new corporation is to acquire additional ground from other interests. Hislop's property consists of a block of 474 acres in Hislop and Guibord townships, Hislop area, Northern Ontario, and it will also turn over cash and investments valued at approximately $35,000. Frobisher is to purchase 350,000 of the new shares at 10 cents each, so that operations will commence with about $70,000 in the treasury. Frobisher and Transcontinental will option 1,500,000 shares at prices ranging from 15 to 45 cents, with payments extending over several years. Operations will be under the direction of Frobisher.

TRUE STORIES OF CANADIAN WAR HEROES

By
GORDON SINCLAIR
*Internationally-famous journalist and author of several best-selling books on war and travel.*



SALUTE— TO A JUNGLE-GOING CANADIAN

ONE of the few Canadians to fight with Wingate's Raiders in the leech-filled jungles of Burma, Neil Turnbull . . . a corporal in the Royal Canadian Signals . . . fought off a Jap bayonet charge two hours after he first hit the front line.

In palm, teakwood and banyan, where soldiers can't see their buddies within 40 feet, radio is vital . . . like bullets.

Army ants hungrily ate insulation from radios of Wingate's Raiders, and mildew ruined exposed wiring. Ant-proof radio had to be flown to the battle zone at grave risk, and Turnbull, who had never been in a plane, volunteered to go.

Reaching base above the airfield Turnbull's group of four came under fierce fire with Japs using explosive bullets, mortars and howitzers.

Turnbull took refuge in a foxhole near his gear, but under increased fury of fire was ordered to abandon the precious radio, and retire.

After dark, in creepy light, the Japs charged with bayonetted rifles, knives and swords. Turnbull and his three men fought off that charge with Tommy guns, then raced forward.

They killed a dozen Japs, drove others to retreat, retrieved the vital radio intact, then joined the British in fighting off a second Jap charge with great loss to the enemy. none to themselves.

For such gallantry in his first battle, a salute to a jungle-going Canadian signaller.

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*Canadians can be proud of their part in the great Invasion of the Continent. Ships of the Royal Canadian Navy, over 700 of them, landed Canadian fighting men, who captured a dozen towns in the first forty-eight hours, while the men of the R.C.A.F. played their part in the air overhead. Until final victory, the men and management at U.D.L. will continue to produce high-test alcohol for vital war materials in this war-geared plant—twenty-four hours a day—every day in the year. More than any similar plant in Canada.*

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